PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND Milk

No. 53,978.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
22nd Decr.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
29th	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
26th "	EGYPT	7912	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Jan. 1907
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	13th Feb. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1907.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs.165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 59. HORNBY ROAD.

NOVEMBER, 20TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY (*via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA) LIVERPOOL and other Ports
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY,

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	330	480
Marseilles or Genoa	52	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	470	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	..

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.
The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
†	Sandon Hall	6,000	Nov. 6	Nov. 18	Dec. 10	Dec. 20
‡	City of Karachi	5,547	" 21	Dec. 3	" 19	" 24
					1907	1907.
†	City of Carthage	5,824	" 27	" 9	Jan. 1	Jan. 8
†	Wersely Hall‡	3,489	Dec. 5	" 18	" 31	" 15
†	City of Agra	4,808	" 19	" 31	" 12	" 19
			1907	1907		
2*	City of Manchester	5,551	Jan. 2	Jan. 13	" 24	" 31
	Crafford Hall	5,321	" 12	" 23	Feb. 3	Feb. 10
†‡	City of Edinburgh	6,255	" 26	Feb. 7	" 19	" 26
‡	City of Bombay ‡	4,649	Feb. 2	" 14	" 28	Marc 25
‡	Acton Hall ‡	3,627	" 11	" 24	Marc 9	" 24

* Constitute the Express Service.
Does not carry Surgeon and Stewardess.
‡Carries also second saloon passengers.
All steamers marked thus† will not go via Karachi but go direct to Liverpool Via Marseilles.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 11 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 24th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,700	Thur. 20th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 21st Dec.	1 p.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 24th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, on or about 21st Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3025	31st Dec.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3000	13th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

18th *December*, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,213	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. 1906.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 825. 2nd Class Rs. 525. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72. Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail on or about
AUSTRIA	A. Bliaffer	7,588	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—
E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 82, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix.	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice ... Saloon Fare. Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st March,
IMPERATRIX	4713	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KOERBER	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April,
*+VORWAERTS	5,990	Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report. Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion. Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10, Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Bocognani	2nd Feb. "

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

XMAS 1906—NEW YEAR 1907.

INDIA & ENGLAND.

Parcels and Packages for the Military can be sent Home, delivered FREE at address by "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" at very low rates. Shipments leave Bombay for XMAS, Nov. 10th, 17th, 24th and NEW YEAR, Dec. 1st, 8th and 15th. Over 3,000 parcels sent last year to the satisfaction of all concerned.

Full particulars, forms, etc., from
COUTTS & CO.,
Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48 Church Gate Street

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD,

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *Managers.*
C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England:
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager

ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY,

XMAS PRESENTS.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED LAST MAIL JUST UNPACKED.
LEATHER GOODS:—Chatelaines, Lady's Bags, Purses, Card and Toilet Cases, Belt, Cigar and Cigarettes Cases, etc,
BLOUSES:—Readymade Silk and Cotton Blouses. All artistically embroidered,
Table Centres:—Doilies, Shawls, Jackets, Handkerchiefs, Kimonos, Pictures, etc.
TOYS AND HANGING CHAINS FOR DECORATIONS.
ALSO A VERY LARGE SELECTION OF JAPANESE CURIOS.

BESSHO & CO.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

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OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
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GEORGE MILLER,
Agent

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London	Shanghai.	Tieling.	KOBE.
Liaoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeliing, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LALTEY,
Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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ENGLISH OUT.
ENGLISH STYLE.
SUPERIOR FINISH.

MAXIMUM QUALITY, MINIMUM PRICE.

The latest shades and pattern in Striped Flannels all thoroughly shrunk, Rs. 30 per suit.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

ALTON & CO.,
THE NEW ENGLISH TAILORS,
75 HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

"Christmas comes, but once a Year
And when it comes, it brings good Cheer."

THE CREAM OF SELECTION OF
XMAS & NEW YEAR CARDS, CALANDARS, &c.
AT BUTTER MILK PRICES!

You may save a good deal of your purse that usually goes to other expensive houses by buying goods of these descriptions at Low Prices and of high quality at No. 16 and 18, Abdool Rheman Street.

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY

MADON, SONS & CO.,
BOMBAY.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. [illegible] Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS AND Fashion in English Jewellery.

Whether one is in the happy position of being able to give a present of the value of Rs. 5,000, or must limit one's offering to the more modest sum of Rs. 5, we are equally prepared to meet either demand. The possessor of moderate means can be as well served as the Royal Prince or millionaire and our prices will compare favourably with those of any other establishment in India, while for choice there is nothing in India to compare with the almost endless variety of new and original designs of which even imitations are not yet made at something and eleven pence three farthings. Novelty being possibly the first essential ruling in a projected present, those in quest of what must, therefore, be really good, quite novel and unhackneyed, will find in our establishment all that fulfils the most exacting qualification. Pearls and Diamonds are the gifts that only the favoured few may hope to offer or receive, but the graceful fantasy into which are blended the strangely beautiful colours of some of the semi-precious stones will meet the needs of many with artistic tastes.

Pearl Ornaments.

We are making a charming display in small Pearl Ornaments and much of the success of this style of ornament is due naturally to the delicacy and grace of the design and setting.

Necklets.

Quite new designs will be found in our large collection of most striking and original effect and possessing an individuality and uncommon character, which are certain to meet the needs of many to whom refinement and good taste especially appeal. Pretty Necklets in plain gold, from Rs. 16/- while at a higher figure there are really artistic reproductions of Louis XIV designs, set in pearls, &c.

Pendants.

In either all pearl or introducing semi-precious stones, such as the Olivine, Peridot, Tourmaline, Amythyst, Topaz, &c., are shown in many dainty and cheap forms and many rare stones, costing, of course, proportionately more.

Brooches.

No toilet can be considered complete without a Brooch, the delicacy of which must be in keeping with the quality of that of the material of the costume. We have an exceptionally graceful collection, either set in pearls only or in combination with Diamonds, Rubies, Emeralds, Sapphires, in imposing designs, as well as in small devices. Corsage ornaments in Diamonds and Pearl sprays, notable for their pretty form.

Jewelled Rings.

We believe we enjoy a great repute for jewelled Rings of well chosen stones of almost all kinds and affording extremely good value in gipsy, half-hoop, cluster, marquise, single gems and a number of fancies, while in plain gold wedding, guard, keeper and signet we can show many novelties.

Bracelets.

The fashion of wearing short sleeves has brought the bracelet to considerable importance and these ornaments are now in greater demand than they have been for some time past. Many of our designs are triumphs of ingenious workmanship.

Fashionable Ear-rings.

Of late the Ear-ring has become one of the most important details of the toilet. The barbaric gipsy circlet has for the present given place to the long pendant ornament consisting of single stones, clusters, or sets of two or three gems of graduated size, set tandem so to speak. We are showing a delightful collection of pendant Ear-rings screw boutons of single stones and a few beautiful pairs composed of diamonds, emeralds, &c., finished off in pear shaped drops.

Necklet of Beads.

There is no prettier or daintier accompaniment to dress than the string of coloured stones in bead and other forms, which are now so very fashionable. Coral is, of course, a special favourite at present. The fashionable coral is not the brick red colour, but the paler and finer tints progressing in quality and price to what is known as flesh tint. Amethysts cut and uncut are counted as cherished possessions of the well dressed. While travelling abroad H. M. Queen Alexandra wore a necklace of amethyst in graduated sizes, since then the wearing of a chain of gems in graduated sizes has been strenuously encouraged by the fashionable. Cheap imitations of these gems are not a success and those who cannot afford the real thing are well advised to leave them alone.

Buttons, Studs.

Sets of Dress vest Buttons and Sleeve Links for masculine wear have had devoted particular attention. Some of the best have platinum about them, as in the delicate edging to the Mother o'Pearl, of which they are made, others are edged in fine enamel in imitation of the fine colours of the ruby, emerald, diamond and pearl all with the imitation, of stitches of gold-wire in the centre.

Gold Guards

and other chains. The long Guard and Muff Chain are still much in favour and will certainly remain so for a long time yet. Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with gems. In Gold Watch Chains for Ladies' or Men's use we have a very uncommon collection in plain gold and platinum and gold.

Silver Ware.

Handsome Silver Ware for the table, suited to the season's needs, are to be had in great variety. A thousand and one Knick-Knacks that will make most appropriate souvenirs, and all moderately priced, will meet the approval of those not requiring their souvenir to take the form of jewellery. Smokers' requisites are shown in exceptional numbers. All the Silver Ware is the finest English finish and massive enough for substantial wear, and many of the designs extremely handsome. Toilet Sets, Eight-day English Clocks in solid Silver Cases, Carriage and Boudoir Watches handsomely cased in Silver, and Silver Jewel Caskets, Scent Stands, of extremely refined and simple decoration.

Electro-Plate.

Articles in Electro-plate are very welcome gifts to a careful house-keeper priding herself on the appurtenances of the table. Bread, Cake and Fruit Dishes, Kettles, Entree Sets, Tea Sets, Trays, Salvers, Cruets, of all description, of attractive appearance and of the best English manufacture and design may be obtained.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,
Manufacturing Jewellers and Watch and Clock Makers,
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AMUSEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

Friday, DECEMBER 21st at 9-30 P.M.

One GRAND CONCERT only

HERR JOHANN MARQUARDT

noted Violnist.

Mme. MARQUARDT, famous Harpist

and others.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

Prices :—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Admission Rs. 1.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Manager...MAURICE E. BANDMANN.

THE THEATRICAL EVENT OF THE SEASON.

BANDMANN NEW OPERA CO.

50 LONDON ARTISTES 50

Direct from London G. P. and S. S. Persia.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY, 22ND DEC.

Under the personal direction of Mr. M. E. Bandmann and by Special arrangements with

GEORGE EDWARDS

and the Gaiety Theatre, London.

Saturday, 22nd Dec.—The Dairy Maids.
Monday, 24th „ —The White Chrysanthemum.
Tuesday, 25th „ —No Performance.
Wednesday, 26th „ —The Beauty of Bath.
Thursday, 27th „ —The Girl Behind the Counter.
Friday, 28th „ —The Belle of Mayfair.
Saturday, 29th „ (Last night)—Mr. Popple of Appleton.

Prices of Admission : Boxes, Rs. 25 ; Stalls, Rs. 5 ; Front Row Circle, Rs. 4 ; other Rows, Rs. 3 ; Pit, Rs. 2 ; Back Seats, Re. 1.

Plan now open at SEYMOUR DOVE & Co.

ELYSIUM RINK.

AT THE REQUEST OF MANY PATRONS.

The Management begs to announce that

A CHRISTMAS BALL

Will be held at the RINK

On the most Spacious

DANCING FLOOR IN INDIA.

ON FRIDAY, 21ST DECEMBER.

Tickets for a Gentleman and Lady Rs. 5.

Extra Tickets for a Lady Rs. 2.

Obtainable at SOUNDY & Co's. MUSICSTORE

Or at Messrs. MONGINI BROTHERS.

Refreshment at USUAL RATES at the REFRESHMENT BUFFET.

ROLLER SKATING RINK.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH Usual Sessions.

THURSDAY, 20TH Do. Do.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSION at 6 o'clock.

FRIDAY 21ST No SKATING.

PREPARATIONS FOR BALL.

SATURDAY, NO LEARNERS' SESSIONS.

Do. Usual Session For Children at 3 o'clock.

GENERAL SKATING, at 5-30 and 9-30.

SOUNDY & CO.,
Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "TRIESTE," from JAPAN and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES, of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA LINE s. s. "DRACHENFELS," No. 9 Sheds Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex-above Vessel are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 19th December, 1906.

ELLERMAN LINE OF STEAMERS, (CITY AND HALL LINES,)

HOMEWARD SAILINGS.

THE S.S. "CITY OF BOMBAY" will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 21st March, 1907. The S. S. "CITY of LONDON" is expected to LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL on the 16th April, 1907. Berths can be now engaged for former, and names registered pending arrival of plans, for the latter. Apply to,

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PASSENGERS.

TO enable the Railway Company to provide adequate accommodation to meet the heavy Passenger Traffic from Bombay by the Mail Trains during the Christmas Holidays, intending First and Second Class Passengers are requested to either BOOK their seats beforehand at the Colaba, Church Gate, or Grant Road Stations, or to notify their intention to travel to the Traffic Superintendent General Offices, Bombay.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1906.

MR. JULIUS GOVE

Has on hand at present a Newly landed Lot of POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, HACKS, RACE HORSES, etc. and Native Cavalry Remounts.

JULIUS GOVE,

R. SCOTT & CO.'S STABLES,

GILDER ST., NEAR BYCULLA CLUB,

and at

CALCUTTA AND MELBOURNE, *(Australia.)*

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
3, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



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BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS, BOMBAY.

OUR CIRCULATING LIBRARY FOR BOMBAY RESIDENTS.

Will ensure you the BEST READING for your leisure hours.

All the best new novels are available three weeks after publication in England.

The terms are extremely moderate and can be learned on application.

We have added the following books recently:—

The Beloved Vagabond. By Wm. J Locke.
White Fang. By Jack London.
Sir Nigel. By A. Conan Doyle.
The Heir. By Sydney C. Grier.
The Patriot. By Butonio F[illegible].
As Ye Have Sown. By Wolf Wyllarde.
Growth. A Novel. By Graham Travers.
In the Service of Love. By Richard Marsh.
The Sinews of War. By Eden Phillpotts and Arnold Bennett.
The Mysterious Mr. Miller. By Wm. Le Queux.
Rosemary in Search of a Father. By C. A. and A. M. Williamson.
The White House. By M. E. Braddon.
The Poachers Wife. By Eden Phillpotts.
Highcroft Farm. By J. S. Fletcher.
The Whip Hand. By Keble Howard.
Waifs of Circumstance. By Louis Tracy.
Some Irish Yesterdays. By E. Œ. Somerville and Martin Ross.
Paul. By E. F. Benson.
Chippinge. By Stanley Weyman.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that the EXCURSION TRAINS to SURAT will NOT RUN on Saturday, the 22nd and 29th instant. The corresponding Return train from Surat on Monday, the 24th and 31st idem, will also be CANCELLED.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 17TH DECEMBER, 1906.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of WOOD suitable for the Cremation of dead bodies at the Hindu Burning Grounds at Haines Road, Mahim, and Tank Bunder, for one year from 1st March, 1907, to 29th February, 1908, will be received by the Municipal Commissioner up to 1 P. M. Bombay Time, on 15th January, 1907.

2. Tenderers have the option of tendering for supplies at all of the above Cemeteries or for supply at one or more of them.

3. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 for the supply at each Cemetery which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract. The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it and such further deposit as with the Rs. 200 deposited with the tender will make up ten per cent on the amount of the contract. The security deposit, if paid in cash, will bear no interest.

4. Further particulars can be obtained on application to the Health Officer.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. Each tender must be accompanied by a sample of wood.

W. D. SHEPPARD,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BOMBAY 18TH DECEMBER, 1906.

INDIAN SUGAR DEVELOPMENT.

CANE CRUSHING MILLS, Engines, Boilers, Clarifiers Evaporators, Vaccum Pans, Centrifugals and machinery of every description for the manufacture of sugar.

Complete installations of Cane Sugar Factories and Ram Sugar Refineries erected and put into work.

For prices and all particulars apply to

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SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins, for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,

DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

DURING the ensuing CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS the Week End Return Tickets issued at REDUCED FARES between certain Stations on this Railway from FRIDAY, 21st to MONDAY, 24th December, 1906, will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 27th December, 1906, and those issued from Friday 28th to Monday 31st December, 1906, will be available for completion of the Return Journey up to 12 noon on Thursday, the 3rd January, 1907.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY 18TH DECEMBER, 1906.

THE BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of HAY of the best quality for the abovenamed Hospital will be received by the Undersigned daily between 1 and 3 P. M., till WEDNESDAY, the 9th January, 1907.

For further particulars and conditions of the Contract etc., apply to

MANECKSHAW D. DOCTOR,
Secretary & Treasurer.

APOLLO HOUSE, 32, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of DINSHAJI DADABHAI MUNSHI, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the Estate of the abovenamed Dinshaji Dadabhai Munshi, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 28th day of April, 1906, and the Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 15th day of December, 1906, to Jamshedji Bomansha K. (in the Will written Jamshedji Bomansha Vakil) of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Jamshedji Bomansha K. at the Office of the Undersigned at 14K Hummum Street, Fort, within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which the said Jamshedji Bomansha K. will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated 18th day of December, 1906.

BICKNELL MERWANJI & ROMER.
Executors' Attorneys.

BOMBAY. MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

FOR FOOD SUPPLY TO MUNICIPAL CATTLE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of the following articles for one year commencing from 1st March, 1907, are invited by the Municipal Commissioner on the subjoined conditions to which the attention of intending Tenderers is specially drawn. The Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P. M. (Bombay Time), on 17th January, 1907.

Tender No. 1 for Ooreed, Bran, Gram, Oil-cakes, Matra, Rice, Barley and Salt for the Municipal Bullocks and Mules, &c.

Tender No. 2 for Hay, Green Grass, Rice Straw and Lucerne Grass, Karvi Grass, Guinea Grass and Vegetables for Municipal Bullocks, heifers and Cows to be supplied in Bombay.

Tender No. 3 for Hay, Lucerne Grass and Rice Straw for Cattle Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter houses at Bandora.

Tenderers have the option of Tendering for all the above supplies (items 1, 2 & 3) or for any one or more of them. It is however necessary that separate Tenders be submitted for the supplies comprised under No. 1 Tender No. 2 and Tender No. 3.

Alternative rates for the supply of Ooreed (1) as per sample to be inspected in the Office of the Executive Health Officer and (2) of the quality known as Rangoon Ooreed should be distinctly specified in the Tender.

Printed forms of Tender and conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of Re. 1, for each form of Tender at the Office of the Executive Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 in case of item 1, of Rs 1,500 in case of item 2 and Rs. 500 in case of item 3 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging the Tenders which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their respective contracts and the charges, if any, for executing them. Successful Tenderer or tenderers will be required to deposit in cash or securities only 2 per cent of the total Contract amount. As a further security for the fulfilment of the Contract deductions will be made at the rate of 5 per cent. up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the contract amount from the fortnightly bills to be paid as hereinafter mentioned and these deductions will be added to the original deposits and will be subject to the same conditions and restrictions as are attached to the original deposits. The securities, if paid in cash, will bear no interest, but will, at the request of the successful Tenderer or Tenderers, be invested in Government or other securities from time to time on conditions to be ascertained from the Chief Accountant.

Payment for supplies received will be made fortnightly on receipt of properly certified bills The first fortnightly payment will be made after the second fortnightly supply is received in March, 1907, and thereafter every fortnight and the payment due for the supplies made during the first fortnight of the Contract will be held as security for the due fulfilment of the Contract and will be subject to the same conditions as a deposit of 2 per cent. of the Contract amount and the 5 per cent deductions made from the fortnightly bills.

It will be optional with the successful tenderer or tenderers to keep a reserve stock of Ooreed &c., on hand, but they will not be bound in any way to keep a reserve stock sufficient to last for any particular period.

The supplies to be made of the different articles specified above must be all of the first quality according to sealed samples open to inspection in the Office of the Executive Health Officer except in regard to Ooreed of which a sample of the quality to be supplied should be forwarded with the tender.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposits &c, stipulated in the tender forms will not be allowed to be altered either before or after the acceptance of the tenders on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or Tenders and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in the successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

W. D. SHEPPARD.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay,

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 18TH DECEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI LADKOREBAI widow and JAMIETRAM JIVANRAM, Executrix and Executor respectively of the late SHAH JAMMADAS LALOOBHAI, have contracted to sell to our Client HAJI SIDICK HAJI SUMAR, the following property:—

All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras land situate at Delisle Road or Byculla Parel Road, Arthur Road Circle, without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue in the name of Yessoda Damoderji, under old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708 & 715, New Nos. 11912, admeasuring 5235, square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the Government ground, on the West by the Delisle Road, on the North partly by the ground of Fakir Ramji and partly by the ground of Ganpat Udaji, and partly by the ground of Atmaram Moroji, and bounded on the South by the ground formerly of Bhanji Bhugwan, but now by the Chawls of Sittaram Luxman, and assessed by the Assesor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 288, and Street No. 45.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the aforesaid property whether by way of sale mortgage, lease, lien, gift, inheritance, or otherwise should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at the Office No. 28, Medows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such clams, if any, which shall be deemed to have been waived.—Dated this 18th day of December, 1906.

MAGONLAL, JEHANGIR & GULABBHAI.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

SPLENDID

TONIC IS

AQUILA "LORD-CHIEF" TONIC.

GOOD NAME! BUT EFFECT!

In effect better than name. Try and verify. It vitalizes the cerebro-spinal system and vivifies the fading energy. Per bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHEIKHMEMON ST., NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE BOMBAY.

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Cloth 1905, only Rs. 2-0.

NISTER'S HOLIDAY ANNUAL
Cloth, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1900, Re. 1-8.

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BOOKSELLERS,
BOMBAY.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE FORT PREMISES

OF THE COMPANY WHICH HAVE BEEN

ENTIRELY REARRANGED

and the whole of the Building has been brought into use as

SHOW ROOMS

WHICH ARE NOW

THE BEST APPOINTED

AND MOST

COMPLETELY STOCKED

IN THE WHOLE OF

INDIA.

GROUND FLOOR.

North Side—

Dispensary, Surgical and Chemical and Scientific Instruments and Apparatus, Toilet Requisites, Photography, &c.

South Side—

Groceries, Provisions, Confectionery, Wines.

FIRST FLOOR.

East Side—

Jewellery, Electro-Plate, Silver Goods, Clocks.

West Side—

Stationery, Fancy Goods, Drawing and Surveying Instruments, Artists' Materials, and General Stationery sundries.

SECOND FLOOR.

China, Glass, Hardware, Lamps, Guns, Ammunition, Gymkhana, and Sporting Kit, Household Requirements Generally.

THIRD FLOOR.

The Company's Registered Office.

TO ENSURE THE COMFORT OF CUSTOMERS

A LIFT

has been built which will carry Customers to all floors and

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS

have been fitted throughout the Establishment.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Platedware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED A MAN with thorough knowledge of Circular and Horizontal Knitting Machines. Apply No. 1385, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED—Matrics or P. Es. to serve as Clerks, Salary Rs. 20 rising to Rs. 30 in 2 years. Apply to No. 1401, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, for the Great Western Hotel, a PARSEE GRADUATE who can undertake the duties of MANAGER and a Parsee Graduate to serve as CASHIER. Apply to the PROPRIETORS.

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WANTED—For an Upcountry COTTON MILL a competent EUROPEAN OR PARSEE WEAVING MASTER to take charge of a Shed of about 1200 Looms. Wages according to qualifications. Applications will be treated confidentially if desired. Apply with copies of testimonials to No. 1380 Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

CHILD'S PONY, WANTED, quiet and Small—Address "A. W." Care of this Office.

TO BE LET—At Hornby Row, Next to English Hotel, the whole building for offices. Apply sharp C. M. BHESANIA, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE—A RUBBER TYRED VIS-A-VIS, in good order, by Messrs Simpson and Co. Madras. Has been in use for two years only. For particulars apply to Box No. 1337 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works, Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

STAR GILDING WORKS.—ELECTROPLATER and GILDERS. Cheapest and best House in the Trade. 7-10, Girgaum Road, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

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DHANAMAL CHELLARAM, Manufacturing Jeweller and Silk Merchant, 62-64 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, begs to call attention to his large and varied Stock of Carpets, Magnificent Crepes and Silks, Ivory and Sandalwood Boxes, Brass and Copper Ware, Oriental Jewellery, Precious Stones, Gold and Silver ware, Antique Silk Rugs and Embroideries, Camel Hair Shawls, Maltese Lace, etc., An inspection is invited.

NEVER DESPAIR : ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI" Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow :—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GRAND COLLECTION OF XMAS CARDS, 5,000 varieties to select from, Prices defy Competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation. DUBASH & Co., 87, Medows Street.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. C. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes women Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life. leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand ; if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 2" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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EARLY DELIVERY—Arrangements have been made with Messrs. BERNARD BROTHERS of Dadar to ensure early delivery of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" to subscribers in the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and Contiguous localities.)

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 20 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription yearly Rs. 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4. Mofussil Rs. 13, Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription [illegible], post free.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS for Horse 15 to 15 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No. [illegible], Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE PLOT OF LAND at Village Tadkeshwar, near Surat and a piece of Land at Div Bunder.

Under instructions from N. C. Macleod, Esq., the guardian appointed of the estate of Vithuldas Jamnadas and Narotumdas Jamnadas, minors, Messrs. Crawford and Co., will sell by public auction, at their rooms THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 4 p.m., the following vacant lands with wells on them.

LAND AT TADKESHWAR.

All that piece of land situate at Village Tadkeshwar in Surat district and Surat sub-district in Mandvi Taluka with two wells on it bearing Survey No. 778 and 780 and admeasuring 4 acres and 2 gunthas and bounded as follows on the north by the public Road leading from Kim Station to Mandvi, on the south by the land of Mahomed Adam Chitwan, on the east by the Government land and on the West by the garden of Bai Fatma.

LAND AT DIV BUNDER.

All that piece of agricultural land called grealah, with wells and a number of trees situate beyond the walls of the fortress, assessment 12¼ ans. annually, bearing Survey No. 1862 and bounded by the land Bosta and public road, on the West and South by the public road and on the North by the River.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public auction, by order of the concerned at Meadow Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Sorabji Cavasji & Co. Auctioneers, the valuable and handsome teakwood, blackwood and mahoganized household furniture by Breslaur and others such as mahogany dining table, large mirror side board, Chesterfield sofas, cabinets, bedsteads, almiras, chevalglass, clothes presses, silk and tapestry curtains, jardiniers with flowerpots, English, Indian and Brussels carpets, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose, handsome pictures, terra-cotta figures, silverware, platedware by Reed and Barton, glassware and crockery carbonic acid, soda machine trycle horse, go-cart, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mr. Powalla's Bungalow Mount Road, Mazagon, next to the Police station, (where the kit has been removed for auction sale) the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture such as dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, dumbwaiter, drawing room, suit of sofas and chairs lined tapestry, cabinets, almiras, clothes press, marble topped dressing and washhand tables, mahogany full size slate billiard table with balls, cues etc., Milner's safe on stand 24X18 inches, carpets windproofs lamps, table ornaments, Cutch silverwares, glassware, crockery-ware; platedware cottage piano, folding harmonium etc., the property of Lt.-Col. J. P. BARRY, I. M. S.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY 19TH, DECEMBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Chimna Butcher Street, Null Bazar.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 321 of 1905.

Age Shah Rookh Shah and another..........Plaintiffs.

vs.

Goolamhoosein Dost Mahomad and others...Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. N. C. Macleod, the Receiver appointed in the above suit and in pursuance of the Decree made in the said suit on the 10th day of September, 1906, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the time and place herein specified below the following property :—

THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, 19th day of December 1906, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the premises :—

All that piece or parcel of Government unassessed ground situate, lying and being at Chimna Butcher Street, Null Bazar, without the Fort in the Island of Bombay, in the registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 221 1-9-square yards or thereabouts together with the mosque tomb or madaachhela standing thereon and bounded on the east party by the property of Hakim Mahomed Baker bin Fakir Mahomed, deceased, and partly by vacant ground and beyond that by Mutton, Street on the west partly by vacant ground and partly by a passage with erection thereon beyond which is Chimna Butcher Street, on the north by vacant ground and beyond that by the Fish Market Road, and on the south by a sweeper's passage and which said premises in the occupation of the said Hakim Mahomed Baker, deceased, and his heirs and are now in the occupation of the said Goolamhoosein Dost Mahomed and Syed Ismail bin Syed Nanoo.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co. the Receiver's attorneys at their Office at No. 18, Esplanade Road, next door to the National Bank of India, Limited Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. Alex Mackenzie, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Victoria House, Victoria Road, Byculla, the very valuable and handsome especially made to order at his own factory, rosewood, teakwood and blackwood substantial made household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, a first rate full size mahogany, slate billiard table, by "John Bennett, London, with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete, one large size aviary, one sweet-toned ebonized semi-grand piano by Kapps also Burmese carved furniture, first rate engravings, large carpets, hanging and table Kerosine lamps, one large Columbian stove with water boiler, two English-built glass fronted miniature broughams by Bucknen, of Glasgow, one handsome strong E. B. Ralli Cart by "Morgan" London, one handsome strong bay Waler-horse, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N. B.—The plants will be sold on the same day at 8 a. m.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of 500 Pieces Fine Woollen Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Serge, Cicilians and Marinos, just received per s. s. Arabia, for the Season.

TOMORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 2 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned the following consignment of woollens, just received by the above steamer, comprising :—All wool fancy suiting flannels, coloured tennis flannels, tweed flannels, fancy checked Vienna and worsted coatings, navy twill coatings, black and blue black super venetians, jubilee and cork screw coatings, white and black serge and checked trouserings, coloured whipcord and fancy coloured coatings and homespuns, checked tweed suitings, summer tweeds, checked tweeds, Scoth tweeds, fancy colored striped Cicilians, coloured flowered woollen merinos, &c., &c.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers, and is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 second-hand strong victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 Grey Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Bay pony, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 19TH, DECEMBER, 1906.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS,

BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,

Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES, VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,

FITTINGS for all instruments.

STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.

TAMBOURINES, MOUTH ORGANS, WHISTLES BONES, ETC. ETC.,

F. CABRAL & SON

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line ; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

COTTAGE PIANO by "Ibach," a fine toned instrument, in excellent order. Rs. 500.

BAGATELLE TABLE, 10 Ft., with accessories, cost Rs. 226. will accept Rs. 85.

10 H. P. 2 Cylinder "CLEMENT-BAYARD CAR, almost new, perfect order. Cost Rs. 6,460. or offers.

COPPLESTONE,
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.—BOMBAY.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEET
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEER.

SALE OF HIGH Class Japanese Decorative and useful porcelain pottery and Lacqueredware.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will on SATURDAY, the 22nd December, 1906, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., a choice assemblage of Japanese decorative and useful articles, consisting of richly decorated and coloured vases, flower pots, largest vases from 11ft. to 8ft. high and jardiniers in great variety, Satsuma vases and plates, bronze ornaments, silk pieces, carved tables, teaand coffee sets, cups and saucers, plates, wall ornaments lacquered painted panels, teapoys, tables, work boxes, screens bamboo furniture, screens, silk embroidered hanging screens, and similar other useful and prentation articles. Goods will be on view two day previous to sale.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE Property opposite the Bombay Cotton Mills, at Parel Tank Road Kala Chowki, Chinchpogly.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, at the instance of the Mortgagee, Sokar Samuel Perry, and in pursuance of the power of sale reserved to him under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 1st day of June, 1905, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Maneckji Kavasji Daroowala, administrator of the property and credits of Kavasji Rauji Daroowalla sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, 9th day of January, 1907, at 4-30 p. m., on the premises, the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or panel of land or ground situate at Chinchpogly, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (1 494 5/9) one thousands four hundred and ninety-four and five-ninths square yards or there abouts, together with all building and erection thereon, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under F Ward No. 1971 (4), street No. 31 B Parel Tank Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the north by the property belonging to the company, on or towards the south by the Kala Chowki Road, on or towards the east by the ground belonging to the company, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. (and on or towards the west by road belonging to the company), and are situate within the registration Subdistrict of Bombay.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhi, attorneys for the mortgagee at their Office, Hornby Row, or from the Undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

BOMBAY. DECEMBER 19, 1906.

TO LET.

TO LET.

BOMBAY SEASON, BUNGALOWS FLATS and apartments in healthy localities. Special arrangements for short and long leases. Office premises on Hornby Road and other business part of the Fort. Spacious and commodious, plenty of light and air.

For further particulars apply to

B. SAKHARAMJI & Co.,
House Agents.

No. 2, Dean Lane.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT, BOMBAY.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat.

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3042.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with hoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 18) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 30) Double Harness (Rs. 60) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10 Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied, Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

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NICKEL SILVER CASED WATCHES

EVERY WATCH WARRANTED.

	Rs.	
The Military Popular Watch, crystal face, keyless lever movement ...	15	0

Over 70,500 of these Watches are now in use all over India and Burmah.

The "Hercules," a good hard and strong Watch, specially made for servants, syces, coachmen, &c ...	15	0
The Anti-Magnetic Watch, crystal face, keyless lever ...	15	0
The Calendar Watch, indicating date of month, crystal face, keyless action ...	20	0
The "Service" Wrist Watch and strap ...	25	0
The Campaign Watch, No. II, crystal face, keyless lever...	25	0
The Military Model Wrist Watch ...	32	0
The Flat or Dress Watch ...	32	0
The Campaign Watch, No. I., crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Military Watch and Compass combined, crystal face, keyless lever...	35	0
The Impermeable or Waterproof Watch, in crystal face case ...	35	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, crystal face, keyless lever ...	35	0
The Flat superior movement...	35	0
The "Ideal" Wrist Watch ...	37	0
The Railway Guard's Watch, a larger Watch ...	45	8

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

THE WATCHMAKERS OF WESTERN INDIA,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, December 17.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 3/8	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96	—	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/2	—	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	81 3/16	—	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	32 1/16	=	+ 1/16
2 months hence	32 3/6	=	+ 1/8
Spot in New York	69 1/8	=	+ 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·25	=	— 1/2
Berlin cheques	20·49	=	— 1/2
New York Demand	4·83 1/2	=	+ 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	6	pr. ct. —	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	5 7/8	=	"
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 7/8	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	6	=	"
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5 3/4	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	4 3/4	—	
7 day market loans	5 1/8	—	+ 1/4

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £250,000 or Egypt.

Exch Council Bills allotments, Transfers on Bombay Rs. 350,000 at 1s. 4 3/16d.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 12,00,000 at 1s. 4 3/16d.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 117-0-0
Yellow metal 9 1/2d
Tin Plates £ 0-13-8 1/2
Bar Iron Belgian £ 6-16-0.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-15-0
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-18-0

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5¼ sellers.

WHEAT—
Afloat for U. K. 1,760,000.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 48 1/4 —1/4 April-May Nominal quiet.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 45 1/2 +1-8 Dec.-Jan. sellers steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	Easier
East Indian	steady
Manchester	steady
Total Sales	8,000
Spot	5·71— 02
Egyptian F G F B own	10 5/16 +1/16
Sold on speculation and for Export	1,000
Imports	44,000
Futures closed	easier

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·34	5·34	5·35
— 7	— 6	— 5
Mar.-April	April-May.	May-June.
5·36	5·38	5·41
— 5	— 5	— 4
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·43	5·43	5·38
— 4	— 5	— 4

Receipts at U. S. Ports	65,000
Do. last year	45,000
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do. do. Continent	23,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·55
Futures, month of Dec.	9·25— 5 *
Do. month of March	9·59— 4

* Declined owing to weak cables and to large estimated receipts for to-morrow.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 1/4
Futures, month of Jan.	10·10
Do. month of Mar.	10·13 + 4
Tone at close	steady + 5

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th December.

Cotton	16,963	bales.
Wheat	11,531	cwts.
Linseed	4,229	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	141	do
Gingellyseed	29,556	do
Poppyseed	107	do
Groundnuts	1,270	do
Castorseed	1,350	do
Rice	4,930	do
Myrabollams	1,587	do
Cottonseed	13,166	do
Mowraseed	6	do
Gram	3,315	do
Joowar	2,283	do
Maize	56	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 2,27,932.
Gold coin Rs. 15,00,000
98 Bars Silver.
Ex s s "Malta" from Australia.

BOMBAY, Tuesday Evening.

A slight decline is announced in the Liverpool and New-York cotton futures this morning while New Orleans advanced a few points.

Our local market is dull with some pressure from holders to sell. There is some enquiry for ready lots but for forward delivery sellers have to give way some Rs. 2 below official quotations at the close.

Sterling exchange is very firm and Banks buying rates for usance bills are advanced 1-32d. Rupee Paper is quiet but steady.

Shares are dull,

Petits	Rs. 3,240
Davids	" 393 3/4
Central India	" 1,895
Bank of Bombay	" 1,402 1/2

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	4,82,516	Increase
Other Deposits	14,09,889	Increase
Sundries	74,551	do.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	2,50,158	Decrease
Other Authorized	1,88,398	Increase
Credit on Securities	5,59,245	Increase
Loans on Securities	4,73,550	Increase
Bills Discounted and Purchased	7,14,580	Decrease
Balance with other banks	4,65,942	Increase
Sundries	1,275	do.
Bullion	1,35,605	do.
Cash	10,99,016	do.

Exchange.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T. ...	1s. 4 5/32 to 3/16d.
Bank Demand ...	1s. 4 1/4 to 21/32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. ...	1s. 4 1/4d.
Do. 6 do do. ...	1s. 4 13/16d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A ...	174
Marks 3 do. do. ...	142
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ...	161 1/2
Shanghai 30 do. do. ...	221 1/2
Japan 30 do. do. ...	148 3/4

Government Paper.—3 1/2 p. c. Tone steady.

Cash ...	95·0
1st Settlement 7th Jan. ...	95·3

Money Market.—Tone firm.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	13th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	13th Dec.	8 do.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F.G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.G. (Ry. terms)	178	170	..	25 Jan.
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G.	205	199	..	25 Dec.
Do. do (M-G)	204	198	..	25 Jan.
Jalgaum (M.G.)	193	187	..	do
Khamgaum, fair staple (M-G)	..	..	..	..
Karanja do (M-G)	205	199	..	25 Dec.
Akola do (M-G)	204	198	..	25 Jan.
[illegible] (M. G.)	221	215	..	25 Dec.
Do. (M.G.)	219	213	..	25 Jan.
Nagpur Kamptee (M-G)	272	216	...	25 Dec.
Do. do. (M-G)	220	214	...	25 Jan.
Broach (M.G.)	243	...	236	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.)	190	183	...	25 Jan.
Dhamangaum and Poolgaum	216	210	...	25 Dec.
Do do	213	207	...	25 Jan.
Bengal, M G	186	177	..	Ready.
Do.	183	174	..	25 Dec.
Do.	183	174	..	25 Jan.
S. Punjab M G	186	177	..	Ready
Do.	183	174	...	25 Dec.
Do.	183	174	...	25 Jan.
Khandeish (M-G)	191	185	...	25 Dec.
Do. do.	191	185	...	25 Jan

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales.
Imports	46,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·37	5·37	5·37
plus 3	plus 3	plus 2
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·38	5·40	5·43
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·45	5·46	5·42
plus 3	plus 3	plus 4

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, December 18.

The depression which formed in Baluchistan two days ago is now passing over the northwest of India and has already given light rain to the Frontier Province, West Punjab and West Rajputana. Its character differs from the usual cold weather type. It may be expected for the present to cause for the greater part precipitation in the plains and in the southwest of the Bay. The depression which formed lies off Madras. The monsoon activity has increased in that region and has given general rain along the East Coast.

In Burma the skies are cloudless except in the Lower Burma Coast where light cloud appeared and humidity changed irregularly while the temperature is normal in the northeast of India and Orissa. The skies are cloudy in Orissa and Assam, but elsewhere they are clear; humidity is unchanged and the temperature normal or in excess, the largest excess being shown in Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

In the United Provinces, Central India, and the Central Provinces, cloud has appeared to the northwest of the United Provinces and none in the remainder of the division. Humidity is steady and the temperature about 4° in excess everywhere.

In the northwest of India rain from a quarter to half an inch is reported from Rawalpindi, Murree, Meerut, Peshawar, Montgomery, Multan, and Bikanir, and cloud spread through the whole of the north-west of India except in Sind, while the skies are completely overcast in Kashmir, the Frontier Province, and Punjab, and the air is drier in Sind and to the east of the Punjab and damper in the remainder of the division, while the temperature is normal in parts of Gujarat and moderate or to large excess elsewhere. In Baluchistan it has fallen 15° since yesterday.

In the Peninsula the following rainfall occurred:—Nellore 1 inch; Madras and Caddalore 1½ inches; and Tinnevely a half inch. Cloud persists in the east and south and has spread into the Deccan where the air has become considerably damper, while the temperature is nearly normal in the West Coast and in general excess in other parts of the division.

Precipitation is likely to occur in the greater part of the northwest of India and may reach to the west of the United Provinces, but none is probable in Sind. In the Peninsula there is a likelihood of increased rainfall in the East Coast and some rain may be expected in the interior of Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 18th DECEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk rise in Sind, a brisk fall at Madras, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are feebly cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Madras and Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° in defect at Cochin and 5° to 7° in excess at Sirsa, Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Karachi, Ajmer, Khandwa, Malegaon, Bellary, Trichinopoly and Negapatam; minimum 5° to 13° in excess in Rajputana, Sind and at Jhansi, Cawnpore, Agra, Sirsa, Lahore, Bangalore, Hyderadad (Deccan), Masulipatam, Bellary and Cuddapah. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Bellary and the lowest 48° at Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in the Punjab, the Madras Presidency, Mysore and at Cochin and Dwarka.

Rain.—Only 6 stations report rain, the heaviest fall being about an inch and half at Madras.

Weather.—There are two depressions, one probably in Rajputana and the other in the neighbourhood of Madras. This morning the sea was high at Madras and pressure was a little more than one-fifth of an inch below normal. Weather is hence in an unsettled condition over nearly the whole country.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	1
Total	0	0	75
Total plague deaths to date	133,936		
Same date last year	0	3	95

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memorial Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CLARKE—December 5, at 72, Canning Road, Lucknow, the wife of Captain T. H. M. Clarke, M. B., C. M. G., D. S. O., Royal Army Medical Corps, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CHARRIER—SHREWSBURY—December 5, at St. John's Church, Mirzapur, by the Rev. A. B. Eastgate, Jule Edmonde Charrier, younger son of the late H. J. B. Charrier, of Bordeaux to Emilie Mabel Shrewsbury, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shrewsbury, Bombay.

STEWART—PHILLIPS—November 8, at Itarsi, C. P. by the Rev. Taylor of the Friends' Mission, Louis Donald Stewart, younger son of James Stewart, retired Honorary Asstt. Supdt. Telegraphs, to Emma Pearl Phillips, of Assam.

DEATHS.

MATHEW—December 14, at No. 1, Park Lane, Calcutta, Ella Irene Hamer, eldest daughter of H. A. W. Mathew, aged 17 years.

ROBINSON—December 6, at Gorakhpur, John Newman Robinson Resident Engineer, B. and N. W. Railway, aged 43.

"GONOSAN"

A Compound of Oil of Sandal Wood and A-B Kawa-Kawa.

LITERATURE FREE.

Price per Bottle of 32 Capsules, Rs. 1/8.

"BORNYVAL"

The active principle of Valerian, a specific against all nervous disorders of the circulation, the nervous system in general, *Cardiac Insufficiency*, hysteria, melancholy, neurasthenia, insomnia, &c.

LITERATURE FREE.

Price per Bottle of 25 Capsules, Rs. 1/6.

SOLE AGENTS:

Kemp & Co. Ld.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 27m.; Sun sets, 5h. 27m.; High water, 1-44m., 1-46a.; Low water, 7-51m., 7-33a.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 3 p. m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m.

Roller Skating Rink, Esplanade.

Postal Notices.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Umfuli" via Madras will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-day (the 19th inst.—Mails for Singapore China and Japan per s.s. "Kagoshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Friday (the 21st instant), Parcel mail for Japan closes at 9 a.m. on the same day.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s.s. "Tyr" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 22nd inst: A supplemental mail will also be closed at 6-30 p.m, on the 23rd instant.

Music at Green's.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of music at W. B. Green and Co's., Apollo Bunder, Restaurant, Bombay, to-day during dinner hours:—

March	Kaiser Friedrich	Friedmann
Selection	Runaway Girl	Caryll
Valse	Luna	Lincke
Andante	Apple Blossoms	Roberts
Overture	White Queen	Metra
Valse	Tres Dance	Bonheur
Egyptian Intermezzo	Zallah	Lorraine
Two Step	Olympia	Burns

A Fatal Accident to a Hindu Clerk.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday afternoon, in the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Gunpat Ramchandra Kothare, a Hindu clerk aged 40 living at Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi. The evidence of Shaik Hoosain Shaik Ibrahim, G. I. P. Railway Police Havildar, and Nama Gainoo, a porter on the Victoria Terminus, showed that at midnight on Monday last the witnesses, who were at the Terminus, heard a sudden alarm from platform No. 5. They ran up there and saw the deceased lying between local passenger train and the platform. The deceased was then crying out. There was no one else on the platform then. He was soon extricated from the place, and was removed to the G. T. Hospital where the deceased said he blamed nobody for the injuries he had sustained. He had slipped and fallen between the train and the platform. The deceased was found to have sustained a severe injury to one of his legs, which had to be amputated. His condition however grew worse, and he succumbed to the injuries. The medical evidence having been recorded, the jury unanimously returned a verdict that the deceased met his death through multiple injuries, haemorrhage and shock, caused by his being accidently caught between the railway train and the platform at the Bori Bunder Station.

THE "MINTO FETE" AT CALCUTTA.

The preparations for the Minto Fete in Calcutta are going on apace and the affair promises to eclipse anything of its kind ever held in India. There are to be Football tournaments, Military displays Skating Rinks, Motor Exhibits, Dog shows, &c. &c. The affair is under the immediate patronage of Lady Minto, and is being done for charity. The majority of the large business houses in Calcutta and the vicinity are presenting something to further the interests of the concern. A special feature is being made of the programme, of which there will be probably 1,000,000 copies sold during the 9 or 10 days run of the fete, and the proceeds of advertising in these will go to charity after deducting the expenses. Besides containing photo, of the various important instances during the fete such as Lord and Lady Minto opening the grounds, &c., part of the programme will be devoted to comments on the previous day's doings by one of the leading Newspaper Editors in Calcutta.

The opportunities for advertising are exceptional and will serve two purposes, viz., obtaining a good advertisement and helping on a charity. All applications for space should be forwarded to Reuter's Telegram Co., Ld., Advertisement Department, Bombay, who have been appointed sole agents for the Fete Programme.

THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

In view of the attention which is now being given, by both Europeans and Indians, throughout the country to the development of the Sugar Industry, it may interest Cane Cultivators, Refiners and others interested in sugar to know that Messrs. Martin & Co., the well-known firm of Engineers and Contractors of Calcutta have now taken up sugar work as a special branch of their Engineering Department in order to give an impetus to the development of this important industry, and are now in a position to supply, and erect, either cane sugar factories to manufacture sugar direct from the cane without the employment of animal char, or raw sugar refineries, of any capacity.

The want of knowledge of the proper method of manufacturing sugar from the cane as it is carried out in the cane growing countries which send their products to India is undoubtedly the chief reason for the backward state of the sugar industry and in order to give confidence to clients who propose erecting sugar factories, Messrs. Martin & Co., are prepared to put the same into work, and if necessary act as Consulting Engineers to the concern.

We understand that Mr. A. E. Jordan, the well-known sugar expert, has joined Messrs. Martin & Co's staff, so that they should be in a position to give the best possible advice and assistance to parties who are desirous of erecting sugar factories. The present moment should seem to be an opportune one, as sugar manufacture is to receive special attention at the forthcoming Industrial Exhibition.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

CLAIM FOR HOTEL SUPPLIES.

Judgment of the Appeal Court.

In the High Court yesterday, in its Civil Appellate Side Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman delivered judgment in an appeal preferred by Nawab Syed Sirdar Ali Khan against a decree of Mr. Justice Russell, passed on the 13th August last, in the suit brought by Samuel Fitz and Co., Limited, against the Nawab, the appellant. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the Nawab, the appellant and defendant. Mr. Strangman and Mr. F. Sorabjee Taleyar Khan, instructed by Messrs. Smitham, Byrne, and Noble, appeared for Samuel Fitz and Co., the plaintiffs and respondents.

The learned Chief Justice in giving judgment said, this was an appeal from a decree for Rs. 7,491-15-0, with interest and costs, passed by Mr. Justice Russell in favour of the plaintiff Company wholesale dealers in provisions and stores, against the defendant and appellant, who is the proprietor of two hotels in Bombay. The account with which the Court was now concerned, was opened in February 1905; and the claim was in respect of goods supplied from the 1st of October to the 31st December 1905. The terms on which the account was opened were set forth in a letter from the appellant to Mr. Bason, the managing director of the plaintiff Company, dated the 15th February 1905. Goods were supplied, but their price was not paid at the stipulated time. Correspondence ensued between the parties. His lordship, after referring to details of the matter, said the appellant contended that the suit should have been dismissed on the ground that, on the 23rd February 1906, the date of its institution, nothing was payable by him to the plaintiff Company. Under the circumstances three questions, and three only, now arose; for admittedly the fate of the appeal depended upon the answer to them. The first question was whether the agreement as to credit was cancelled; the 2nd, whether under that agreement the 90 days' credit ran from the date of the supply of the goods, or from the end of the month in which the goods were supplied; and the 3rd, whether interest was payable by the appellant, and if so, from what date. The burden of proving the alleged cancellation of the agreement as to credit rested on the plaintiff Company; and in his lordship's opinion, they had not discharged it. It was not pleaded, nor was any express issue raised on the point, but the conclusion of Mr. Justice Russell on the whole case—though he came to no specific finding on this point—implied that, in his opinion, there was the cancellation alleged by the plaintiff Company. After referring to the evidence on the point, the learned Chief Justice remarked that the conclusion to which he came on this part of the case was that the plaintiff Company had failed to establish a cancellation of the agreement as to credit prior to the 1st October 1905. Cancellation after that date was not suggested. The next question was from what date credit ran, and on this point, the Chief Justice was clearly of opinion that Mr. Justice Russell had rightly decided that the period of credit ran from the date of supply, and not from the end of the month. Coming to the question of interest the Chief Justice said, for the plaintiff Company it was contended that it ran from the respective dates of the supply of the goods; for the appellant, that it did not commence until the expiration of the period of credit. The claim was based on agreement, but the evidence of its existence was most unsatisfactory. In the opinion of the learned Chief Justice, it had not been shown that there was an agreement, under which interest ran before the expiration of the period of credit. It only remained, said the Chief Justice, for him to consider whether, in the light of these findings, anything was due from the appellant to the plaintiff Company at the institution of the suit. On this point the Court must hear the parties.

BALANCE FOR MONIES LENT.

In the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Dinshah Davar, the suit of Jairaj Maghaji and others, carrying on business in the name of Punamchand Rupaji & Co., against Major R. M. De Berry, now in Quetta, from whom balance of moneys lent was claimed was called on for disposal. Mr. V. S. Phandarthar, instructed by Mr. N. M. Cama appeared for the plaintiffs. There was no attendance for the defendant: service of summons through the Court at Quetta was proved. Plaintiffs claimed Rs. 5,284, being balance of principal and interest under a promissory-note, and a bond, dated respectively the 24th and the 27th January 1905. Rs. 350 were paid on the promissory-note; the amount was payable on demand. On the bond, Rs. 6,000 were advanced, repayable by monthly instalments of Rs. 200. Rs. 1,550 had been paid; Rs. 4,450 remained to be paid. Since the filing of the suit certain sums were credited to the defendant. In the event of any of the instalments becoming due, and its being not paid, the whole of the balance on the bond became claimable. Decree for Rs. 2,100, being balance of the bond amount, and for Rs. 150, being balance of the promissory note amount, was passed; directions were also given as to the interest that had become due, and for interest which should run on until payment; orders were passed for costs.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

CLAIM FOR HIRE OF PADAVUS.

(Before the Fourth Judge.)

His Honor the learned Judge disposed of, yesterday, a suit instituted by one Sulliman Hassan against the defendant, John Muhamad Nabi Baksh and Co., for the recovery of Rs. 650, being the second instalment of hire due on account of certain Padavus, i.e., Pattamars or big sailing boats let to the Defendants. Mr. Vijayakar appeared for the Plantiff, the Defendants being represented by Mr. Phatak with Mr. Bilimoria.

The Plaintiff alleges that the Defendants agreed under a contract dated 31st March 1906, to let from him his three Padavus for a certain period at Rs. 1,300 per mensem, payable by two equal instalments. Plaintiff handed over the Padavus with their Tindals and crew, in sound condition to the Defendants in Bombay, and they are still using them for the purpose of carrying earth from Sheve to Bombay. Soon after, the Defendants could not find sufficient men to load and unload the Padavus they tried their best to get out of the contract under most frivolous pretexts, but Plantiff declined to cancel the contract.

Plaintiff further alleges that Defendants have kept the said Padavus near Sheve at such a place that the crew might not get good water close by, and have deliberately withheld the payment of Rs. 650 with the object that he might not be able to pay the wages of the crew, which he is bound to do under the agreement, and that the crew might desert, and thus the contract might be put an end to.

On behalf of the Defendants, it was contended that Plaintiff has not performed and has refused to perform his part of the agreement. He did not place the Padavus at the disposal of the Defendants in the month of April 1906 as agreed, except on the 7th and 10th; in consequence of which two registered notices were sent to him by the Defendants. Plaintiff not having been able to perform his contract, an agreement was arrived at in writing whereby it was arranged that out of 14 days of April, during which 14 trips at least should have been made, Plaintiff should have payment for 7 days only. On the 15th of April, Plaintiff loaded half a Padavu and then ran away with full 3 Padavus; in consequence of which a warrant was issued against him by the Defendant from the Magistrate of Uram under which he was arrested in Bombay. Except as aforesaid, Plaintiff did not give Defendants his Padavus as stipulated, and has put the defendants to very great loss and is not therefore entitled to the payment of the hire as claimed. Defendents further contended that they were never placed in possession of the Padavus and were not in possession of the same.

The learned Judge after considering the voluminous evidence and the large number of exhibits put in the case came to the conclusion that the question in the case was who broke the contract. The defendants were urging that after the settlement arrived at on the 14th of April, plaintiff disappeared with his three Padavus and one of the defendants had prosecuted the plaintiff in a Criminal Court, but from the evidence of the Tindals and of the Government Barge Clerk it was found that all the three boats had been lying at Sheve bunder in the creek.

The Court declined to believe the evidence of one of the defendants, Luxman Govind, for although he had known (according to his own admission) that the half loaded Padavus delivered earth at Bombay on the 18th of April, and he had got receipt of the same, yet, on the 25th of April, he instituted criminal proceedings against Plaintiff, swearing before the Magistrate at Uran that all the three Padavus had disappeared from the 17th of April, and he did not know of their where abouts. This was only an attempt on the part of the defendants to get out of the contract which they had entered into with the plaintiff.

It is quite clear from the evidence that Defendants had sufficient men to dig the earth at Sheve bunder but not sufficiently skilled staff at Sheve in Bombay to load and unload the earth.

At the very beginning the Defendants, seeing their mistake, had tried their best to compel Plaintiff to concel the contract which Plaintiff had declined to do. The Defendants had also attempted to transfer the contract to one Moosa Abba, but he declined to take it.

The learned Judge therefore gave a decree on behalf of the Plaintiff for Rs. 650 with Costs and certified Rs. 51 as the professional cost of his pleader.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TRAMWAY CASE.

The case in which Reginald Tyler and Charles H Hannabuss, lately employed under J. G. White and Company, contractors for relaying the tramway lines in Bombay, stand charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 79,000, was fixed for hearing yesterday before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. But it was again remanded to the 4th January next.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL.

Distribution of Prizes.

The annual distribution of prizes in connection with St. Peter's School, Mazagon, was held last evening in the iron shed of the compound of the Main buildings when a number of ladies and gentlemen interested in the institution were present. Rev. Father Nicholson, head of the Mission, presided, and Mrs. Dimmock gave away the prizes.

Mr. Lord read the report for the last year in which it was stated that the School throughout the year had to work at disadvantage by reason of the large school room being used as a temporary church. The large part of the school had, therefore, had to be held in the iron shed, which was in the hot weather very hot for both teachers and children, whilst the smaller part of the school had been held in the class room, where the classes had been rather crowded. This had led to the further inconvenience of the school being divided into two parts, each held in separate rooms, but under the circumstances it could not be avoided. The number in the school had increased from 44 to 63; of these 29 were Europeans, 8 Indian Christians and 15 Jews. There was a staff of ten teachers of which 8 were Europeans. The progress in the lower classes taught by lady teachers had been very marked. The school inspection came so late that the examination in religious knowledge could not be held; however it would be held next term. The new syllabus framed by the Lord Bishop for the diocese would be introduced next year. The attendance of the Day-scholars was unsatisfactory and the co-operation of parents was asked for with regard to this matter. Drawing was taught throughout the school and two boys passed the school of art drawing examination in all subjects. The boys of the school had attained high proficiency in their drill. Cricket was the game which was most popular with the boys, and ten, out of the twelve, matches played were won. The health of the boys in the Boarding school during the past year had shown marked deference and had on the whole been decidedly good, due probably to the draining of the meadow with the Dhoby Ghat which adjoined the school compound by the Municipality. It was to be hoped that the Municipality would carry out the recommendations of the Committee appointed to deal with the leakage of the Bhandarwada reservoir and take the repair of the reservoir in hand without delay. The health of the boys was largely due to the care taken in the arrangements of the boarding house by Miss Harford and Mr. Gough. The moral tone of the school was excellent and no case of serious punishment had occurred throughout the whole year. A choir of St. Peters was formed out of the boys of the school. In conclusion thanks were expressed to these ladies and gentlemen who had kindly given prizes to the children which the report said was a very useful help from the friends of the school.

The chairman in addressing the assembly explained the circumstances under which he had to preside that evening at the function. They knew that the Lord Bishop was engaged in a committee meeting and he was not invited, and the Archdeacon could not accept the invitation as he was engaged elsewhere. Their prize distribution clashed that afternoon with the Governor's Levee and therefore the other gentlemen, who were asked to preside at the function, could not accept the offer. Commenting on the report, the Chairman said that he could speak boldly on the work of the institution as in the past year he had absolutely nothing to do with the direct management. All he had to do was to keep his eyes open and that he had done. (Laughter.) And from that he could compliment the ladies in charge of the boarding house and the lower school as well as the teaching staff of the upper classes under the Rev Father Langmore. He could testify to the fact that the moral tone of the school was excellent and he wished particularly to be understood that what they aimed at was not the teaching of a large number but their aim was that of imparting a thorough education such as would make a man christian in the thorough sense. With regard to the boys under their care the Rev. Father observed that boys had their faults which must be removed and a little hardness was experienced in school life. But such hardness did not deprive them of their happiness which attended the school life. In conclusion he remarked that from the report they had heard that evening they would agree with him that the school was doing very valuable works. (Applause.)

Mrs. Dimmock then gave away the prizes and hearty votes of thanks were passed to her and the chairman, which terminated the proceedings.

WEDDING AT KARACHI.

A pretty wedding was solemnised in Holy Trinity Church on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. G. E. Nicolls, M.A., Senior Chaplain, the contracting parties being Mr. William Beauchamp Harvey (Ralli Bros. Agency) and Sarah Eliza Shurbourne, third daughter of Mr. Gabriel Novis (Retired List, Bhawalpur State) Miss Novis was attended by three bridesmaids, her two younger sisters, the Misses Alice and Ellen Novis, and her cousin, Miss Elsie Shurbourne. The bride, who was given away by her father, looked charming, being very daintily attired in a Princess dress with Watteau train of white Liberty satin very finely tucked and trimmed with Maltese lace and chiffon roses and pleating; she wore over a coronet of orange blossoms a very handsome lace veil which had been worn by her mother at her own wedding. The bridesmaids made a charming group in soft white silk dresses trimmed with Valenciennes lace. They carried very pretty bouquets of chrysanthemums. Mr. Geo. Novis, youngest brother of the bride, undertook the duties of best man. After the ceremony, a Reception was held by Mr. and Mrs. Novis at their residence "Bhawalpur House," Burns' Road, where a most enjoyable evening was spent, the cake and wine being duly honoured. Mr. G. Brayson, one of the oldest friends present of the parents of the bride, in a few well chosen words proposed the health of the newly married couple in happy terms, to which the bridegroom replied briefly, thanking the company for their presence and also for all the kind wishes expressed for himself and his bride. The happy couple have gone to Bangalore for the honeymoon.

The Malay States Planters have practically decided to organise a Rubber Exhibition of their own three years hence on as large a scale as that recently held in Ceylon, if not larger. The project is receiving serious consideration at present, and there it is thought, to be no doubt that it will come off. The rubber industry will have made vast strides by that time, and, writes a contemporary large possibilities loom before the F. M. S. Exhibition which were not available at Peradeniya.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

Entries.

Entry closed at 6 p. m, on Monday, 17th December, 1906.

THE WINTER PLATE. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr Meredith's b aus g Sebakwe, late Aberdeen. By Invader—Somnus Mare (aged).
Mr R R S's bl aus g Comeback, 14-2 (aged).
Mr R R S's b aus m Posco, by Padlock—Postutant (6 years).
Mr. John Morris' br aus g Vocalist (aged).
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's br aus m Adelaide (aged).
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and Hon A Hill Trevor's b am m Balayeuse (5 years).
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's bl aus m Gun Metal, 14 3-4 (aged).
Mr F Main's bl aus g Baritone (aged).
Mr R J Hunter's aus m Russley Maid (5 years.)
Messrs Burn and DeSouza's b aus g Sainfoin (aged).

THE CHRISTMAS PLATE. Distance—7 furlongs.

Mr R R S's g a h Precious (aged).
Mr R R S's g a h Vasco, 14-0 (aged).
Mr Ali Bin Talib's b a h Mameluke (aged)
Mr Ali Bin Talib's ch a h Hadhur (aged).
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Royal (4 years).
Mr Vaid's b a h Talisman (aged).
Mr Vaid's ch a h Dublin (4 years).
Mr Mahomed Bin Talib's g a h Forath (aged).
Mr A Razak's g a h Young Councillor 14-0 (aged).
Mr A M Ameo's g a h Young Kohinoor, 14-0 (aged).
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Swordsman (aged)
Mr Abdool Mahsen Mahomed's g a h Rummah (5 years)
Captain Marchant's b a h King Cobweb 13-3 3/4 (aged).

THE SMALL ARAB PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit, 13-3.
Mr R R S's b a h Rose. 13-3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 13-3.
Mr F M Garda's b a h Marvel 13-3.
Hon. A Hill Trevor's b a h Advocate-General 13-2¾.
Aga Farrukh Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13-2½.
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a h Little Joker 13-1½.
Mr Morison's g a h Lomond 13-3.
Colonel Abud's b a h Musket 13-2½.

SELLING PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. Yoob Abdoolnoor's ch a h Retreat, 14-0 (Rs. 900)
Mr. Vaid's b a h Talisman, (Rs. 700).
Mr. Vaid's ch a h Count Martial, 14-0 (Rs. 400).
Mr. P H Burn's g a h Krupp. 14-0 (Rs. 500).
Mr. Syed Rusheed's ch a h Sabab, (Rs. 1,500).
Mr A. K. Hajee's b a h Ormonde, (Rs 400).
Mr Ebrahim Mana's g a h Daren, (Rs 500).
Mr Morison's g a h Lomond, 13-3 (Rs 1,000).
Mr N A Andria's g a h Gladeator, (Rs 1,000).

THE HOLIDAY PLATE. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S's ch a h Sherali, 13-3.
Mr. A K Readymoney's b a h Mudlool, 13-2½.
Messrs. Goolamally S. Mahomed, A. A. Saif and L. K. Kapadia's b a h Settler, 13-1½.
Mr Pestonjee Framji's g a h Antica, 13-3 1/2
Mr Ali Bin Talib's ch a h Gold Belt, 13-3.
Messrs M Goculdas and A. Nanjee's ch a h Vedas, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Gany's g a h Sabah, 13-3½.
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne, 13-3½.
Mr W Orr Paterson's b a h Surhid, 13-3½. (by wire).
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Namdar 13-2½.
Mr Morison's g a g Tigris, 13-3½.
Mr. Hajee Ally Shabag's g a h Shanwar, 13-2½.

THE LOSER'S PLATE. Distance—½ mile.

Mr Nasser Abdoola's g a h Adham, 13-2½.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's g a h Dhaman, 13-3.
Mr Ali Bin Talib's bl a h Nagashi, 13-2.
Mr. Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Shabib, 13-2½.
Mr A M Busbari's b a h Bourbon, 13-3.
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Angler, 13-2½.
Mr. A K Readymoney's g a h Koolaib, 13-2½.
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gaucho, 13-2½.
Mr M H Nicholson's b a h Faugh-a-Ballaugh, 13-2
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Little Martaban, 13-2 3/4
Mr Mujeed Bin Jurji's b a h Breachloader, 13-3.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and S A Wahed's g a h Councillor, 13-3.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Latest Betting.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, December 17.

A deal of fictitious betting prices on the Trials and the Viceroy's Cup are quoted locally. As for one instance—the investment of a few hundreds brought Saloon's price from fifteens to fives with the leading Book-maker; and the rest of the fraternity promptly followed his example. Again Long Tom was long quoted as the first favourite for both the above races, though hardly any responsible money was invested on him. The horse is not doing satisfactory work and is a very doubtful starter, yet the majority of the Book-makers quote him at fours while one man is begging people to take fives and sixes.

Out of a very slack market on both events, Saloon, Sacristan, and Fitzgraftton are recipients of a fair amount of support. These three are doing the best work, and the former has recently shown very good form.

Amplify did a one-and-half mile gallop the other morning in excellent time, finishing strong, and enamoured people of her chances of being placed in the Cup Race.

The subject of concern among the backers of Saloon is that the stable that has the first call on Melsom may claim his services in both the Trials and the Viceroy's Cup, and Mr. Scott will have to look elsewhere for a light-weight jockey.

The following are the public quotations this evening for the:—

THE VICEROY'S CUP.

3 to 1 against Fitzgrafton.
4 to 1 Long Tom.
7 to 1 Saloon.
12 to 1 Sacristan.
20 to 50 the others.

THE TRIALS.

5 to 2 against Sacristan.
3 to 1 Fitzgraften and Saloon.
9 to 1 Contest.
12 to 1 Mallard and Aunamulock.
15 to 1 Amplify, Prince Lyon, Paddy's Darling and The Master.
20 to 40 Blitzen, Oberson, Footprint, and the others.

A statement has appeared on the authority of a London correspondent that Aden is to cease to be a station for British Infantry, and that the 2nd battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers, under orders for England will be the last regiment stationed there. This is not correct, says the *Pioneer*, and the rumour has probably arisen owing to the decision of the Home Government to abandon Dthala and the ports in the Hinterland. The 2nd battalion of the Suffolk regiment from Madras is relieving the Borderers at the present time, and there is no intention of dispensing with British troops at Aden itself. But the strength of the battalion will have to be cut down, as a wing will no longer be required for Dthala. Formerly any regiment going to Aden was reduced to between 600 and 700 men, there being only barrack accommodation for this number. After the occupation of the Hinterland orders were given that each battalion moving in relief from India should be at full strength, as four companies would be needed for Dthala. The reversion to the old system will now take place, a proposal to extend the barracks at Aden having been negatived some time ago.

Popular Pastries.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Hatasu, 2,160 tons, Captain G. Debnam, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa, with a cargo of manganese ore.

The steamer Kema, 446 tons, Captain H. J. T. Grey arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius 8th December, with a cargo of Sugar and four cabin and 3 deck passengers.

The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co's steamer Trieste, 3203 tons Captain Mistrorigo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, 11th November via intermediate ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bulimbay 1617 tons Captain H. Bamber, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

NEW DOCK WORKS.

Notice in given that a new Dam, called Dam "C," is in course of construction commencing from the S. E. corner of the Present Main Dam, close to the inner South Buoy of the Bulk oil vessel's moorings. This Dam will extend to the South and S. W. and curving to the North will eventually join up with the present Ballard Pier extension works. During the progress of this Dam the extreme end of the works will by marked by a Black Can Buoy, showing a Red Flag by day and carrying a red light by night, Vessels are warned accordingly.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Proserpine	Capt James	R Navy
R I M S Canning	Comd Rose	R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Capt HChristian	R Navy
R I M S Northbrook		R I Marine
R I M S Elphinstone	Comdr Lock	R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Dec. 18.

Bulimba	1617	Bamber	M M & Co
Caledonia	3522	Tocque	P & O Co
Faringford	2375	Chaplain	Captaine
Florican	2381	Work	Cary Bros
Glenaffric	2657	Craig	W & A G & Co
Halasee	2160	Debnam	
Inverness	2401	Clarkson	Cory Bros & Co
Kema	446	Grey	J M & Co
Kilberian	2413	Smith	W & A Graham & Co
Metis	2167	Brown	K N & Co
Fahma	969	Harvey	American Yacht
Orissa	3525	Fysh	M M & Co
Querimba	4331	Smith	M M & Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison	Shah S N Co
Scindia	5252	Abrey	W & A G & Co
Trieste	3203	Mistrorigo	A L S N Co
Ula	3426	Boon	M M & Co
Zambesi	2416	Rooney	T Morrison & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—Dec. 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date*	Agents.
C&R	Tweedale	2 24	Milne	Hull	20-12	T M & Co
F	Camberwell	2508	Baines	D'unkirk	22-12	W & A G & Co
K	Jumna	2686	Fenwick	Jedda	20-12	M M & Co
L	Bundesrath	1326	Grewe	Repairing		A Strauss
M	Satrunji	547	Hoosein	repairing		B S N Co
N	Griyfevale	2845	Steel	Phila'phia	20-12	R A Willis
P	Schwarzenfels	2454	Franzins	H'burg	27-12	Glade & Co
Q	Islami	1700	Newley	Jedda	22-12	B & P S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri	353	Mohamad	B'nagar	18-12	B S N Co
Puri	643	Ahmed	Manglore	21-12	B S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Scindia	2850	Bodlock	L'pool	22-12	M M & Co
2	Canara	3889	Kerr	Antwerp	19-12	M M & Co
3	Vienna	2654	White	L'pool	22-12	W & A G & Co
5	Tientsin	2365	Carter	Jedda	22-12	A P & Sons
6	Louise	2143	Wagner	Genoa	21-12	K N & Co
9	Arcadia		Valentine	S'ghai	26-12	P & O Co
10 & 11	Malta	3892	Peters	Shanghai	19-2	P & O Co
12	Arabia	4874	Gibbs	London	22-12	P & O Co
15	Kagoshima Maru	2731	Kori	Kobe	27-12	N Y Kaisha

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
18	Kema s	Grey	Mauritius Dec 8
	Trieste s	Mistrorigo	Kobe Nov 11
	Bulimba s	Bamber	Busreh Dec 4
	Hatasu e	Debnam	Marmagoa Dec 17

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Aleppo s	Webster	Hull via Karachi
	Sandon Hall s	Main	Karachi

The steamer Bulimba, began to load yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Lamont left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Cameron arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 16th instant.

The Clan Line Steamer Clan Maclachlan arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 15th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Syria, arrived at London yesterday afternoon of the 16th instant.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Macedonia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 16th instant.

Lovers of music will be pleased to hear that on Friday evening Herr Johann Marquardt, the well-known violenist, and his wife, Mme Alexandra Marquardt, the famous Harpist, will make an appearance at the Town Hall with a well selected repertoire, and assisted by local talent. The Marquardts were in Bombay four years ago when they had a very good reception, and their entertainment should be much appreciated. They are here for one night only. Herr Marquardt was born in Germany 38 years ago, studied with the great Professor Joachim of the Royal Academy in Berlin, and with the well known French violonist Emile Sauret. Mme. Marquardt who stands alone in her Art as a Harpist, was born in St. Petersburg and studied with her father Herrman Breitschuck, who is Harpist to the Emperor of Germany, being formerly of the Royal Opera House in St. Petersburg. The Harp she plays is the finest instrument ever made and of great beauty of tone, most artistically carved, and has a value of £400. Herr Marquardt possesses an Italian violin made by Bergonzi and which by virtue of its tone and fine preservation is well known by European Violinists.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.T

°.° All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1906.

"LITERA SCRIPTA MANET."

To an Oxford man any volume dealing with the ancient city of dreaming spires must possess a permanent interest, albeit the degree of interest may vary in very great measure from volume to volume. In the letters of Dr. Birkbeck Hill, which his daughter Mrs. Crump has arranged and Messrs. Edwin Arnold and Co. have but recently published, we gain a pleasant insight into the feelings and life of one of Oxford's less notable sons, and can dimly grasp the influence which the famous University exercised upon perhaps the most erudite Johnsonian scholar of his day. And yet we close the book with a feeling of disappointment,—of regret that in spite of the dead scholar's long connection with the University we are permitted to see but little of the lives of those mental Titans who were Dr. Hill's contemporaries. Thus, although as an undergraduate he belonged to the same set as Burne,—Jones and Morris, we learn nothing from him of the youth of those two conspicuous men ; and to Algernon Charles Swinburne, who was also a friend, we can only find a single reference, namely that "he is the most enthusiastic fellow I ever met and one of the cleverest." Take again the Old Mortality Club, of which Dr. Hill was one of the original twelve members, among the others being Professor Nichol, Professor Dicey, Mr. Swinburne, Professor Green, the Right Honourable James Bryce, Dr. Caird, Mr. Justice Wright, and Professor T. E. Holland. What would one not have given to learn how the Club was started, how its members fared as undergraduates, and what proof they gave in those early days of the genius which was to distinguish them, each in his own sphere ? Did Swinburne compose poetry in those days ? Had Dicey developed those wild eccentricities of gait which bespoke a mind ever at work and which afterwards distinguished him from other deep thinkers of the University ? Did Holland dream in those days of Jurisprudence and the Laws of contraband of war - Alas ! we know not, for on these points and such as these the letters are silent.

The fact is that Dr. Birkbeck Hill was of the University and yet not of it. A serious illness robbed him of all chance of taking a First in Greats, and seemingly cast a shadow over his whole life ; and consequently, when his undergraduate days were over, he left Oxford to take his place as a master in the school which his parents had owned before him. It was not till several years afterwards that the spell of Oxford again held him, urging him to return and prosecute the Johnsonian studies which constitute his chief claim to remembrance. In consequence of this circumstance a large number of the letters in this collection are such as will appeal, not to the general public, but only to Dr. Hill's most intimate friends and relations ; and the compiler, his daughter, in the laudable desire to do justice to her father's memory, has inserted much that a more impartial compiler would have omitted. Take for example the following epistle written during boyhood from Ambleside :—"When I hear two countrymen speaking I cannot well understand them ; I cannot well understand the servants. We go to church twice a day. A steamer comes here four times a day. Some people think it spoils the lake, but I think it is very pretty." This doubtless is a pleasant enough relic for the family to cherish, but is little attractive to the ordinary reader, any more than is the statement about having had pudding only once during the week and having been charged for it for six days. An acid remark about the Prince of Wales, contained in a letter of 1863, ought not to have found its way into print ; and his severe condemnation of Disraeli as a notorious impostor and quack make one wonder whether perhaps his judgment of men was not a trifle warped. A far greater man than Dr. Hill, the iron Chancellor Bismarck, who hated Disraeli with all his soul and with all his strength, was yet broad-minded enough to recognize his opponent's power and to declare that England owed everything to "that Jew !"

Thus is it with the whole book. The dead arise, appear for one fleeting moment, and hurry away without utterance. They are dumb ghosts, —lamentably dumb to those who used to see them daily during their life-time. Jowett, Price, the master of Pembroke, Morfill the great Slavonic scholar, and Sir John Burdon Sanderson,—these and such as these are summoned from the Elysian fields but are almost immediately repulsed, shadowy and inarticulate, by the learned doctor. The only living remark, recorded in these letters, is that of the old Pembroke Scout, who, when asked why the Balliol battelbills should invariably be so much smaller than the bills at Pembroke, wrathfully replied :—"In Pembroke, Sir, we *lives* ; at Balliol they *exists*."

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

THERE seems to be no little difficulty in securing the superior and inferior native staffs in the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Lawrence thinks that the experiment of sending students for training in England has had unsuccessful precedents. This, however, he attributes to unwise selection, for he holds that the most advisable course for obtaining the superior indigenous agents, which are so necessary in the furtherance of agriculture, will best be obtained by sending a succession of carefully selected students for special training in England. It is, of course, quite unfair to judge by an initial mistake in selection, and the nature of the work of the Department obviously requires agents, trained in the higher science of agriculture and at the same time, thoroughly in trust with the native cultivator. The Department dealt with nearly two dozen important subjects during the past year. Of these, by far the most important was the effort made to extend the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in Sind in conjunction with the utilization of the grant of the Cotton Growing Association for the cultivation of long-stapled cotton under cultivation, These have some under notice from time to time and the success of the experiments in Sind calls for no further comment. Equally important in another way was the organisation of the College of Agriculture at Poona which is gradually extending its system of usefulness. The lack of trained subordinates has proved a check, but the present position is promising, for while in 1902 there were only twenty-seven students, there are now one hundred and thirteen. One paragraph in the report serves to show against what great odds the Department has to contend. In 1905 seed for six hundred acres of cotton cultivation under canals was issued from the Surat Farm. Careful instructions were given, but these were to a great extent ignored and the crop was grown, in some cases, even as a dry crop, the percentage of failures, of course, being very great.

Even now that a Special Inspector and Instructor has been placed on duty there is little improvement, the utmost difficulty being experienced in persuading the cultivators to use improved methods. Whether instruction could be spread more quickly by a system of changing the actual working staff on the farms at stated intervals and recruiting by inducements from different areas on each occasion is a point which might well be considered. Ryots seeing the greater success obtained on the farms by improved methods of cultivation could hardly fail to use their knowledge on returning to their villages to their more successful cultivation would s[illegible] find imitators. The expense of such a method of working the farm would perhaps be greater than at present, but there would be an early return which should repay Government, in an indirect way, and benefit the cultivator, for whose benefit the Department is primarily intended. Mr. Lawrence's remarks on one form of agricultural education need no comment, but cannot be overlooked : "The annual class for the instruction of junior Civilians in elementary knowledge of agriculture was," he says, "held by Mr. Knight in September and October 1905. I am aware that some of these officers find agricultural science to be distasteful and some consider it unworthy of much attention ; but I attach considerable value to the instruction given. In some cases it has awakened a genuine interest in the possibilities of the improvement of agriculture, and in all cases it has dispelled much ignorance and rendered even the reluctant recipient better fitted for his out-door work as Assistant Collector. I have known cases where remissions of revenue have been recommended on the ground of the loss of a crop of groundnut where the crop which had merely ripened was mistaken for one which had withered and cases where remissions were actually granted on rice crops which had been set back by a fight of locusts, but had not been damaged, and ultimately gave a full outturn. Further the young officer, who knows something about the crops, will find a ready road to the confidence of the ryot, while the officer whose conversation is limited to questions regarding boundry marks and birth and death registers would find his remarks persistently misunderstood and his village inspection a source of profitless annoyance both to himself and to the royots."

EXCISE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

No important changes were made in the Presidency as regards excise last year and it is probable that nothing will be done prior to the issue of the report of the Excise Committee which visited Bombay a year ago. The most important feature of the year's working in the Presidency was an increase of nearly three lakhs which follows on the increase of the previous year, the cause being easily traceable to the return of prosperity in the majority of districts. Toddy, which finds so many advocates, shows a decrease in consumption and an increased revenue return. The total receipts from still-head duty in the Presidency proper amounted to Rs.83,72,491, an increase of over seven and a half lakhs in the previous year, the most noticeable increase being in the districts worked under the "District Monopoly System" and chiefly in Thana. The fluctuations in toddy revenue and consumption are in some instances very remarkable. There was a temperance movement which spread to several districts but not to all and this with an adverse season may account for the large fall in sales in the heavy drinking districts of Surat and Thana and the less heavy but still considerable decreases in Poona and Belgaum. In Surat, Thana and Belgaum the licensees probably lost on their shops, as the revenue fell by only Rs. 2,000 in Thana, and rose in Surat and Belgaum. In Poona the decrease in sales was accompanied by a marked fall in revenue, and a large rise in country spirit receipts and sales. In Ratnagiri, on the other hand a rise of about Rs. 5,000 in revenue accompanied an increase of over 80,000 gallons in reported sales. But, says the report, it is the state of things in Dharwar, Bijapur and Sholapur which most calls for comment. In the two former districts and in Belgaum the license fees have for years past much exceeded the tree-tax receipts ; and in the year 1905-06 the disproportion has become even more marked. Dharwar shows a rise of only Rs. 1,617 in tree-tax revenue, with an increase of over Rs. 30,000 in auction prices ; in Belgaum tree-tax receipts increased by Rs. 2,000 only and license fees by Rs. 3,400 ; Bijapur tree-tax receipts actually fell by Rs. 6,510 while the auction prices of shops rose by nearly a quarter of a lakh ; in Sholapur there is a decrease of Rs. 3,231 in the one and an increase of over Rs. 11,000 in the other. The sales increased very largely in Dharwar, largely in Bijapur, and remained about the same in Sholapur. This, says Mr. Lamb, obviously shows that something is wrong and, he believes, that the shop-keepers are indulging in malpractices which cannot be kept in check because of an inadequate establishment. Judging by the territorial division of the offences against the Abkari Act there is a distinct need for strengthening the service, and this, no doubt, will be urged when the consideration of the Excise Committee's report is taken up. Mr. Lamb looks forward to an equally favourable report of prosperity at the end of the current year and under such conditions there should be little difficulty if raising the service to a strength adequate nor the demands made on it.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

A GOOD deal has been written in the Native Press within the past few weeks on the subject of what is termed the Justices' Municipal Elections Caucus. The *Oriental Review* was the first to refer to it and since then the *Indu-Prakash*, the *Kaiser-i-Hind* and the *Guzerathi* have published more or less one-sided articles on the subject. The fact is that a serious attempt is being made to bring about that reform in the Municipal Corporation which none can deny is necessary and imperative, and if the method adopted does not meet with the approval of the general public they have their remedy when the General Election comes and independently of the Justices they can elect whomsoever they choose. To describe the movement as a "Whites' Caucus" and to say that it is an attempt to replace Indian members by Europeans is misleading, for the list of names, which has been submitted to the Justices contains those of five Europeans only and no less than ten British-Indian subjects, gentlemen born in this country and whose interests are solely centred in it. They are pledged to stand by each other in the poll, but they by no means sacrifice their independence if elected beyond this—a steadfast endeavour to oppose the introduction of external political considerations into Corporation discussions and divisions and to do their utmost to insist upon civic questions being dealt with solely from the point of view of the best interests of the city without regard to political prejudices or views. There is so far from anything objectionable in this that it is the true spirit in which Municipal business should be at all times undertaken and disposed of. If the Corporation can be made more efficient, more potent for the welfare of the city the end undoubtedly justifies the means—almost any means of purging it of loquacious time-servers and idlers. And in reply to the objection that the names of several active and capable workers are omitted from the list we may point out that Government, which invariably recognises capacity for municipal work can, in the exercise of its prerogative, re-appoint such men as are calculated to add weight to the deliberations of the Corporation. Let it be understood, once for all, that there is and has been no attempt to set class against class and, if such there were, it would certainly from us, meet with our unqualified condemnation.

POLITICS AT THE PEAK.

THE death of Mr. Thomas Dolling Bolton, M. P., for North East Derbyshire, will necessitate a bye-election, the result of which will, of course, be eagerly awaited by politicians at Home, although the result is already almost a foregone conclusion. Mr. Bolton was one of the numerous lawyers in the House, and he had managed to hold North-East Derbyshire for twenty years, his majority at the last election having been just over 250 This is not a large majority, but it must be remembered that Derbyshire is a Radical strong hold, Belper, Chesterfield, High Peak and Ilkeston also returning Liberals with still larger majorities than that won by the late member for the Eckington division. The town of Derby, which returned Sir Thomas Ree in the Liberal interest at the last election, also recorded no less than 7,640 votes for Mr. Richard Bell the Labourite, a larger number than it gave to Alderman Sir Henry Bemrose who is a great employer of labour in the town, and managing director of one of the largest printing houses in the world. The late Mr. Bolton was undistinguished as a politician, and had held his seat almost too long—hence his small majority at the last election. Should a strong Liberal and a popular personality now enter the lists for the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Bolton it is probable that North-East Derby will re-avow its old faith with added eclat. Anyhow it will be interesting to see the effect of Mr. Chamberlain temporary retirement, and the shelving of tariff reform, upon an agricultural constituency in the heart of England.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Chartered s.s. "Istok," from Trieste, left Suez on the morning of the 17th instant and may be expected here on or about the 6th proximo.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th November, 1906, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1905 of 66,865 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 65,280 in the earnings.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 3rd November, amounted to Rs. 17,066, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,585. The total earnings from 1st July to 3rd November were Rs. 2,26,026, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 12,273.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 3rd November amounted to Rs. 3,852, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 337. The total earnings from 1st July to 3rd November were Rs. 58,167 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 7,085.

THE statement of traffic on the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 3rd November amounted to Rs. 2,837, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,540. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 3rd November were Rs. 32,773, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 6,513.

THE December issue of *Night and Day*, the quarterly magazine of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, comes opportunely to remind us of the crowds of helpless and suffering children that have claims upon English sympathies. It is painful to reflect that through the doors of the single Charity ten destitute boys and girls pass inward every twenty-four hours and that there appears no diminution in the inflow. There is an abundant selection of photographs to testify to the needs of the rescued bairns, and personal details about them to plead their cause, in nearly all the illustrated cases in this issue the element not merely of destitution but of parental depravity is strongly in evidence. Among other items in this crowded number may be noted an illustrated account of the year's emigrants (1,171 boys and girls) ; a minutely detailed list of wants showing the varied needs of a family of 8,000 ; a description of an extraordinarily successful Bazaar in York, etc. The Homes appear to be extending their efforts as rapidly since Dr. Barnardo's death as for years before. A copy of the issue will be sent gratis and post free on application at the Head Offices, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. It is well worth the attention of all our readers, especially just before Christmas when Christian Charities have peculiar claims upon the benevolent.

THE FAR EAST.

ABOLISHING OPIUM SMOKING.

The Dalai Lama.

ANOTHER JAPANESE PORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 23.

IT will be remembered that in the Imperial Decree of September 20, which enacted that a limit of ten years should be given from that date to get rid entirely of the bane of opium smoking, the Council of State Affairs was commanded "to consider measures about the future strict prohibiton of the habit and the planting of the poppy plant throughout the Empire" and to report their decision to the Emperor and the Empress Dowager. The necessary regulations have now been drawn up and submitted to their Imperial Majesties who have sanctioned them for early promulgation. China's answer to the overtures of the British Government, now that it has been given, is certainly thorough and comprehensive. The drastic nature of the regulations is unmistakable and should satisfy the most exacting humanitarian in Great Britain as much as it will surprise the most ardent well-wisher of China whose efforts have been directed to procure the abolition of opium smoking. If the regulations are enforced in the spirit in which they are couched, China will have given to the world a most striking illustration of her innate capacity for reform. It will be noted that opium houses are to be closed down within six months while no divan tax is to be levied after one month from the date of issue of the regulations. This injunction at once raises the question of the position of this Settlement towards the Imperial Edict. There can be little doubt that Shanghai will be prepared to assist the Chinese Government in its attempt to abolish the opium habit, and will gladly resign an annual revenue of Tls 60,000 to accomplish this end. But it must be on the understanding that a conscientious effort is made to enforce the regulations simultaneously throughout China and that the opium edict will not share the fate of the decree for the abolition of the cangue and bamboo punishments which has been insisted upon within the Settlement, but hardly anywhere else.

THE DALAI LAMA.

Nothing that is definite has been heard very lately of the Dalai Lama, whose return journey from Peking under Chinese escort to his own sacred city of Lhassa has been long drawn out and varied by many digressions notably in the direction of the Russian frontier. There were recently many curious reports concerning the Lama's intentions, and, although there may have been little solid foundation for them, his dallying on the northern borders of Mongolia, afforded considerable excuse for them. A correspondent writing from Liangchou, Kansu, under date October 17, now reports that ; "The Dalai Lama has just passed through here on his way to Tibet. He has a following of about 200 Lamas. These followers were a lot of rascals, stealing from the people all they could—horses and such goods as they could get hold of. The Mandarins made the cook shops lend their large "kos" to them, and when the owners went to reclaim them, some were broken to pieces) but even for the privilege of taking away their own broken saucepans they had to give the underlings 100 cash or so. The Dalai Lama travelled in a large sedan chair carried on the backs of eight horses. It was all covered with yellow silk. Before he arived the Mandarin put out a proclamation saying that as a living god was passing the whole people would derive great happiness from such an event, and exhorting them freely to lend their goods and to treat the Lamas well. Now the population are saying it was not a living god but a thief of a Fa itoi (Tibetan) who passed by." On all counts it would seem that news of the arrival of the Lama at Lhassa itself will be welcome. In the meantime it is worth noting that the Pontiff is travelling on the great road towards Kashgar and not the direct road towards his capital. This may very likely be due to the fact that the Tibetans themselves do not hold the Lama in especial reverence ; he is probably in more awe of them than they of him and may be choosing a circuitous route on that account.

THE DISTRESS IN KIANGSU.

The great distress in North Kiangsu continues to attract attention and little by little fuller information is coming through.

At present the statement given from the Prefect's yamen is as follows:—The crops are almost a total failure in Taoyuen, the yield being estimated at three-tenths, and by Chinese New Year it is stated that this meagre supply will be exhausted. The condition of things in Antung and Funing hiens is still worse, the crops almost everywhere in those districts being a total failure. Chinese messengers coming direct from Funing told us in July that the country was everywhere under water and for a distance of 150 *li* they had waded through water from knee-deep to waist-deep and in some places up to their necks. In Yencheng district along the harvest has been generally good. In Tsingho and this district on high lands the crops were fair ; but, as most of both districts is low-lying, the crops as a whole are a failure and the people in great distress. One of the most impressive scenes showing the havoc wrought by the floods is the stretch of country immediatly west of this city, and in plain view from the banks of the Grand Canal. What was formerly a fertile plain covered with good crops and prosperous hamlets in now a vast lake, extending according to my informant 60 *li* at the narrowest point, and stretching for over 100 *li* out toward the south-west. Here and there are the groups of cottages which arise above the sheet of water and can only be reached by boats. These people are reported to be in a state of absolute destitution, not only their crops but also the reeds which constitute their fuel being destroyed by the floods."

MAIZURU AS AN OPEN PORT.

The growing importance of Maizuru as a port of export on the Japan Sea has given rise amongst the Japanese public to considerable discussion in favour of throwing open the port to foreign trade. In naval and other Government circles there seems to be no serious objection to making at least half of Maizuru a tradal port, and it would appear that the only opposition that there is, is confined to the military authorities. The vernacular Press seem to be confident, however, that whatever objections may be entertained in military circles there can be no doubt that Maizuru is destined to become an important tradal port, and possibly in the no far distant future one of the leading distributing centres of the Empire.

Up to the end of August last the amount of merchandise exported to Vladivostok from Maizuru had amounted to the not inconsiderable total of eight million yen, and it is expected that the trade will reach at least ten millions for the year. The taste for Japanese articles that—apparently as the result of the war—has been implanted in Russia is certainly extraordinary, but there can be no doubt about it when one considers the growing demand there has been of late for Japanese merchandise. The demand for Japanese wares has been greatly on the increase in North Manchuria and Siberia, the Russians there being large purchasers.

Given more facilities than are at present available, it is confidently believed in Japanese commercial circles that this trade will, show great and extending development. Kobe, on account of the greater distance, and Tsuruga, owing to its comparatively exposed position and the lack of sufficient overland transportation facilities, are regarded as holding second and third places respectively for the promotion and developoment of Russian trade, and while Maizuru is regarded as an important naval and military port, that is considered to be no reason why it should not at the same time become a commercial port, and one of the Japanese journals the *Chugai Shogyo*, referring to this matter gives instances where foreign trade is carried on at naval ports in Western countries. It is pointed out that in case of necessity the authorities could close the port and request the withdrawal of foreign Consular officials ; but if it is seriously intended to make Maizuru an open port there should be little necessity to consider such a stipulation. In the opening of Maizuru a unique opportunity would be afforded to Japan to give proof to the world of her peaceful intentions, commercial enterprise might make a bid for supremacy and even become supreme there : and Japan will be better off when Maizuru is a peaceful and flourishing tradal port than while it is merely a centre for naval and military organisation.

CHINESE RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

The agreement regarding the further loan of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway as well as the final agreement regarding the Kowloon-Canton Railway have been duly arranged between Mr. J. O. P. Bland and Tang Shaoyih at Peking. Tang Shao-yih consented to the proposal of Mr. Bland as he appreciated the views held by Mr. Bland regarding Chinese railways generally. Mr. Bland's views regarding China's policy towards railways in China are as follows :—

1.—In future neither railways nor mines nor any land nor any other of China's rights should be partially given to any foreign power.

2.—The railways to be built in China in future should be under China's own control and the profits out of these railways should be that of the Chinese Government.

3.—In case of using foreign capital by mortgaging the railway in China, the Chinese authorities should prefer the party who will give the loan on the best terms obtainable and the building of the railway should be entrusted to the party who will undertake the same on the best and most modern system to be applied in China according to the circumstances by employing foreign engineers-in-chief.

4.—There are three ways to get the capital and construction and superintending the works properly looked after.

(a) To let foreigners manage everything with Chinese superintendents and to give a certain proportion of the profits to the foreign management.

(b) To let foreigners undertake the works at a certain amount of money and when the works are completed the Chinese Government to get the whole control.

(c) To establish a Joint Stock Company with both foreign and Chinese shares and to allow the Company to build the railway and to get a certain sum of commission out of the profit.

CHINESE POLICY ON THE FRONTIERS.

It is reported from Peking that the Russians are getting alarmed at the new life that has been recently observed in the Chinese frontier policy, especially in Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. The steps that are being actively taken by the Chinese Government, ever since Prince Su's return from his tour of inspection in Mongolia, in strengthening all the military outposts and reorganizing the Mongol tribes into more cohesive military districts have shown the Russians in Siberia that any more encroachments and aggressions into Chinese soil will be resisted in the future. In consequence of this the Russian Minister in Peking has lately been trying to obstruct matters and to persuade the Chinese Government that it is entirely useless expenditure to increase the military forces in the Dependencies coterminous with Russia, as the latter are such "ancient friends of China the defence of them could easily be placed in Russian hands."

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

PANTOMIME PREPARATIONS

New Belle and Alladdin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

DAVID GARRICK.

Time cannot wither or custom stale the infinite popularity of Sir Charles Wyndham in the character of David Garrick. A special matinee of this favourite performance was given during the week at the New Theatre. There had been in advance great competition to secure seats, and from the appearance of the playhouse one might be forgiven for imagining that this matinee marked the occasion of the season's most important production. Special rows of stalls had to be arranged and these extended far back over the line where usually is seated the pit. Beauty and fashion were indeed ably represented in a splendid audience that gave Sir Charles an extraordinarily warm reception, and during the entractes one could well employ the time in gazing at the shimmer and rich colouring presented by the women's wonderful dresses. Apart from being an event in the dramatic world such a matinee as this serves to force home the fact so often contended by social experts that the fashionable world is more and more inclined every year to enjoy "an early winter season" in London. Indeed it is safe to say that even five years ago it would have been impossible to attract such a representative gathering of well known men and women into a London theatre during the month of November as were congregated in Sir Charles Wyndham's house last week. Needless to say the acting of Tom Taylor's old play was as spirited and finished as ever. Sir Charles, as the famous "Davy," seems if possible to mellow and improve his performance on every occasion that the piece is enacted.

PANTOMIME PREPARATION.

The acting world remains in a state of temporary quietude, as is invariably the case during the four or five weeks immediately preceding Christmas. Managers at this time are, to use a metaphor of the card table, "concealing their hands" whilst the play-going public is conserving the money it usually expends upon amusements, to guard against the demands that will be made upon the treasury when the Christmas season arrives with all its many and multifarious attractions of varieties, plays, music, and pantomime. The busiest portion of the theatrical kingdom at the present moment is that part which is actively engaged in pantomime rehearsals and preparations. We are promised gorgeous surprises at Drury Lane, when "Sindbad the Sailor" is produced on Boxing night. At any rate we shall find then, despite the fact that the old fashioned Harlequinade is to be revived in something like its former glory and dimensions, that in the main the Drury Lane Pantomime is more like a musical comedy than ever. All the old favourites will figure prominently in the cast ; Mrs. Queenie Leighton, tall and fashioned by nature as a perfect model of the principal boy, Miss Marie George, daintiest and cleverest of comediennes imported from America, Mr. Harry Fragson, Mr. Walter Passmore, and last but not least the inimitable and perrennial Harry Randall.

A NEW "BELLE" AND "ALLADIN."

At the Vaudeville Theatre last Saturday Miss Billie Burke became for the time being "Belle of Mayfair" in place of Miss Phyllis Dare who, like many others, is now engaged in pantomime rehearsals. The fair Miss Burke, with her naive pretty manner, tuneful voice and quaint mannerisms scored an instantaneous success in her new part, and the Vaudeville piace is assured yet another lease of life. It has been suggested, and I think very plansibly, that during next year a number of popular, social, and theatrical favourites should play the "Belle" in rotation- If this scheme is adopted there is no reason why the bright little play should not be drawing crowded houses in 1910. There have been changes also at the Gaiety where a new version of "The New Alladin" has caused the sign "house full" to be displayed every night outside the theatre. Miss Gertie Millar, the pretty wife of the Gaiety popular musician Mr. Lionel Moncton, is the "newest" Alladdin. She has a number of new songs and dainty dances, and a remarkable "low comedy" duet with Mr Edmund Payne. As I have said before, Miss Millar, unlike so many ladies who figure on the musical comedy stage, is an actress of actual and considerable ability. She invests her new part with character and personality, and in every sense of the word thoroughly deserved the enthusiastic reception which she received.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS

The great South Africans' Rugby team—great for their sportsmanship and fair play and clean tactics as well as their acknowledged skill—having vanquished Ireland, play the match of the tour to-morrow, when Wales will meet them at Swansea. The Dublin contest was a splendid exhibition of football in every sense of the word, and the South Africans are to be congratulated on their victory over so heavy and capable a forward line. Joubert, the Colonials' last arrival, is a player built on a miniature scale. He arrived with a huge reputation and despite his midget proportions has sustained it. It is rather amusing to note how quickly Joubert has leapt into the affections of the lady spectators who appear now to concentrate all their attention and admiration on the fleet little full back.

ASSOCIATION.

Very shortly we shall be in the throes of English Cup tie excitement. Already there are prophecies as to who will figure in the final at the Crystal Palace. It is of course too early to speak with knowledge or certainly on this matter, but I should not be surprised to see Newcastle United reach the final stage for the third time in succession. As regards the Southern Club Chelsea, the young London organisation own a good, cup tie, fighting team, but they are so intent on gaining promotion into the first division of the League that it is doubtful whether they will actually trouble much about their position in the Cup tournament. Chelsea are a remarkable Club, in as much as they have drawn a class of spectators to Stanford Bridge that have hitherto shown little or no interest in professional football. From a point of view of pure sportsmanship this may be not altogether a gratifying fact but nevertheless it is a sign of the times. Every year, more people watch football and less play, relatively speaking. Indeed, if it were not for school training it is doubtful whether amateurism in Association would continue to exist.

R. C.

THERE has been considerable privation amongst the inhabitants of Upper Tenasserim due to the ravages of hordes of rats. Relief has been sent in the form of money and provisions by the Government. The incursion of rats was due to the fact that the bamboos in that region seeded this year, and when the invaders had finished the bamboo seeds they destroyed the crops of the inhabitants. Some years ago a scarcity similarly caused occurred in Mogaung District.

SOUTH AFRICA'S FUTURE.

LORD SELBORNE AND THE TRANSVAAL.

Mr. Winston Churchill and the Boers.

ORANGIA'S CONSTITUTION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons, said that Lord Selborne was willing to retain the Governorship of the Transvaal, and that the Imperial Government desired that he should do so.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

Mr. Winston Churchill, in the House of Commons, sketched the lines of the Orangia Constitution, which is generally similar to that of the Transvaal, including an Upper Chamber nominated for the first Parliament and thereafter to be elected.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The House of Commons has unanimously passed a Resolution approving the grant of Constitutions to the Transvaal and Orange River Colony.

Mr. Winston Churchill sketched the new Constitution granted to the Orange River Colony which is similar to that of the Transvaal.

It is expected that the Orangia Parliament will be able to assemble at Bloemfontein in the autumn. There are the same reservations made in the Constitution as those of the Transvaal except the clause regarding the Chinese which will be inapplicable in the Orange River Colony.

Mr. Churchill believed that the Boers have definitely abandoned their ambition of creating an independent Federal South Africa and had accepted Canada and Australia as their ideal.

Sir Charles Dilke criticised the refusal of the Franchise to natives, and said that the Imperial Government was establishing a colour bar in the Empire the result of which would be momentous and might be disastrous.

EXCISE ADMINISTRATION.

Report of the Mellan Excise Committee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

The Report of the Mellan Excise Committee for 1905-6 has been published. It is a lengthy document covering over a 140 pages of print There is no dessentient, and the President and all the members have signed the report.

The orders of Government were to examine the Excise administration in each province and consider how far it is calculated to give the fullest practical effect to the general policy which has been laid down; and suggest, in consultation, with the Local Governments, such alterations as may seem desirable in view of local conditions and in the light of what has been found successful elsewhere.

The procedure adopted by the Committee was as follows:—First they met and examined the practice of the Governments as disclosed by the reports, and then drew up a Memoranda detailing the respects in which reform or enquiry appeared desirable. The Committee then proceeded on tour, halting at places at which typical systems could be conveniently studied.

Chapter II of the Report discusses the arrangements outside the scope of the Excise systems. Exemptions from taxation of some or all intoxicating liquors having been granted in particular areas or to particular classes, viz, personal privileges or concessions to backward tribes, the Committee consider the existing concessions unavoidable but that their restriction of area should be steadily kept in view.

Chapter III deals with out-stills, a system which is rapidly being abolished and in which the Committee can suggest no useful changes.

Chapter IV describes distillery systems and the Committee are of opinion that the contract supply system is the best for working distillery system that has yet been devised, but that the general arrangements for distillery control need compete revision in all provinces except Madras and the Report describes the changes which should be applied to provinces in order.

Chapter V describes the methods of the wholesale vend of country spirits, and lays down a rule that bonded warehouses are most suitable under contract for supply.

In Chapter VI consumption and duty are discussed, and the various causes which affect consumption of spirits in different parts of India are reviewed, after which the Committee put forward a proposal for the revision of the rates of duty at present in force, for each province separately.

The next Chapter dealt with foreign liquor and the Committee find that there is nothing to support the allegation that foreign liquor or any particular variety of foreign spirit is more deleterious than country liquor. But owing to the absence of control in exporting country liquor there is sufficient danger which makes periodical test necessary. The rates of taxation in the past are given as considerable. The cheaper class of foreign spirit has preference to country spirit, especially in Presidency towns. This will probably be changed; but the Committee consider that imports should be carefully watched and this particularly in the case of cheap Port Wine. There has also been a large increase in the consumption of beer and a considerable enhancement of duty appears advisable. The Committee consider the consumption of foreign spirit progressing out of proportion to the increase of population and that the cause is to be found partly in the replacement of Wines by Whiskey, but much more largely to the growing consumption of foreign spirits by the middle class native population. The remedy lies in increased taxation and the limitation of the number of shops, particularly those for consumption on premises.

Tari or toddy forms the subject of Chapter VIII and the Committee point out that there is much misconception both official and popular of the character of toddy. Major Bedford found that tari or toddy contained, bulk for bulk, nearly the same proportion of fusel oil as country spirits of 60° up, that is nearly four times as much in proportion to the alcohol contained, and there is widespread evidence of actual drunkenness from this liquor. And the Committee are of opinion that there are large areas in which toddy is largely consumed and lightly taxed. The Committee recommend the entertainment of establishments competent to control the tapping of trees, the transit of toddy from tree to shop, and from one area to another, and the conduct of the holders of special licenses for country beers.

In Chapter IX the Committee consider the varying local conditions.

Chapters X to XIII deal with the methods of retail vend of liquor. The Committee are of opinion that a scrutiny of both the number and the sites of the town shops is very disirable, and should be conducted in the Presidency towns by Special Committees who should fix a maximum and minimum, and ascertain public opinion as to the location of shops. The Committee are also of opinion that the conditions of the licenses which aim at checking drunkenness need thorough scrutiny, and they recommend that all back and side entrances to shops should be closed, private rooms only allowed under special sanction, and the closing hour strictly enforced. The employment of women should be prohibited and sale of liquor to children or drunken persons everywhere put a stop to.

Chapter XIV deals with the Law and Rules. At present the laws in force are on two different models, though the revisions in progress tend to follow one only. The Committee recommend a single law for all India, outside Madras and Bombay, and anticipate that the law of these two Provinces will ultimately be assimilated to it.

The Committee also consider that the Manuals and License forms of some Provinces stand in much need of amendment.

THE PORTSMOUTH OUTBREAK.

OFFICERS PUNISHED.

Statement in the Commons.

RIOTERS' SENTENCES REDUCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Robertson, Secretary of the Admiralty, announced, in connection with the disturbances at Portsmouth, that it had been decided to relieve Commodore Stopford of his command for failing to deal with the disturbances with firmness and resource.

Commander Mitchell has been relieved of his appointment and Commander Drury Lowe has been superseded. The sentence of five years passed on the ring-leaders has been reduced to three years.

The "Knee" order is to be limited to drill purposes.

AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

Anti-Socialist Victory.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The approximate result of the Commonwealth elections is Ministerialists 18, Anti-Socialists 31 Socialists 26.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

Australia Indignant.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The Australian States are showing resentment at being represented at the Colonial Conference by the Commonwealth only.

DEATH OF AN M. P.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Dalling Bolton, member for North East Derby.

[The late Mr. Bolton was a solicitor and had been Liberal Member for North East Derby for twenty years.]

DISASTER IN PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

Nine Victims.

LONDON, DECEMBER 17.

A Cutter from H. M. S. "Hindustan" fouled a buoy in Portsmouth Harbour to-day and sank. Nine of those in the boat were drowned.

THE AMENDED TRADE DISPUTES BILL.

Rejected by the Commons.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

The House of Commons has rejected the Lord's amendments to the Trades Disputes Bill.

RETIREMENT OF SIR M. F. OMMANEY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 18.

Sir M. F. Ommaney retires from the Permanent Under Secretaryship of the Colonies on the 15th proximo and Sir Francis Hopwood succeeds him in the post.

FACTORY LABOUR COMMITTEE.

Scope of the Inquiry..

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

The following has been issued by the Commerce and Industry Department:—

"Acting on a suggestion made by His Majesty's Secretrry of State for India, the Government of India have decided to appoint a small Committee to inquire into the conditions of Factory Labour in textile factories in this country. The investigation will be directed in the first instance towards ascertaining the actual conditions prevailing in India and the observations of the Committee in this respect will supplement the reports recently received from Local Governments on the subject.

(2). The enquiries to be made by the Committee will be directed more particularly towards the settlement of the questions set forth in paragraph 3 below, but they may also put forward recommendations for the amendment of the existing law or practice if they are of opinion that the present hours of work of operatives are excessive, that the conditions of factory labour are otherwise injurious or oppressive, or that abuses exist in connection with the employment of children or young persons. The Government of India desire that it should be clearly understood that the inquiry now to be held is preliminary only. Should the investigations of the Committee establish, the existence of abuses which require to be remedied, a representative Commission will be appointed to consider the whole sdbject comprehensively before any radical changes in the present factory law are made.

(3). Subject to the provisions of paragraph 2 above the specific points referred to the Committee are as follows:—

(I) Whether the working hours of adult males should be limited and whether the physique of operatives is affected by long hours?

(II) Whether before children are allowed to work in factories certificates of age and fitness should be required?

(III) Whether the minimum age of children should be raised beyond nine?

(IV) Whether as the result of employment, as adults, of persons between the ages of twelve and fourteen there has been physical deterioration requiring the creation by law of a special class of workers known as young persons?

(V) Whether a separate staff of medical factory inspectors should be entertained?

(4). The Committee will consist of Commander Sir H. P. Freer-Smith R. N., late Superintending Factory Inspector for Dangerous Trades in England, President, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Maclaren, Civil Surgeon, Allahabad, member, Dr. J. A. Turner, M B Health Officer Bombay Municipality, member. The Committee will assemble at Bombay on the 21st December and it is anticipated that their report will be submitted to the Govenment of India in the beginning of April.

CALCUTTA LEVEE.

A Brilliant Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

Lord Minto's first Levee at Government House last night was a brilliant function.

Over seven hundred persons attended. The number of new presentations exceeded over one hundred.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

AGRA MANŒUVRES.

Commands and Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 17.

The following is the detail of Officers appointed to Commands and Staff for the Agra Concentration:

Command and Staff:—

Commanding the Army, General Sir Alfred Gaselee; Assistant Military Secretary; Major Pell, The Queen's; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Shephard, 53rd Sikhs; Deputy-Adjutant General (Chief of Staff) Brigadier-General W. Capper; Assistant-Adjutant-General, Colonel J. H. Poett; Assistant-Quarter-Master-General, Major James, 2nd Lancers; Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, Captain King, 5th Infantry; Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Major Norie, 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkhas; Commanding Royal Artillery, Brigadier-General Barker; Brigade-Major, Captain Packard, R. A.; Orderly Officer, R. A., Captain F. Mackenzie, R. A.; Principal Medical Officer, Surgeon-General Slaughter; Secretary to the Medical Officer, Major Ge; Chief Supply and Transport Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel E. Grey: Chief Transport Officer, Major Moore; Senior Veterinary Officer, Major J. Moore, F. R. C., V. S. A., V. C.; Sanitary Officer to the P. M. O., Lieutenant-Colonel Barratt.

Cavalry Division:—

Commanding Major-General Nixon; Aide-de-Camp, Lieutenant Webster of the 6th Dragoon Guards; Assistant-Adjutant-General, Lieutenant-Colonel R. Wapshare; Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, Major E. Crawley of the 12th Lancers.

7th Cavalry Brigade:—

Commanding Colonel A. Phayre, C.B.; Orderly Officer, to be detailed from the Brigade; Brigade Major, Brevet-Major Jones, 5th Cavalry; Veterinary Officer, Lieutenant A. Rorke.

8th Cavalry Brigade:—

Commanding Brevet-Colonel Angelo of the 9th Hodson's, Horse; Orderly Officer to be detailed from the Brigade; Major Brigade Captain Ricketts of the 18th Tiwana Lancers; Veterinary Officer, Captain England.

7th Infantry Division:—

Commanding Major-General G. Henry; Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Bannerman, 15th Lancers; Assistant Adjutant-General, Colonel G. Tinley; Deputy Assistant, Adjutant-General, Major Daunt, 39th C. I. Horse; Principal Medical Officer, Colonel McKay; Veterinary Officer, Lieut F. Fail.

19th Infantry Brigade:—

Commanding, Major-General Spend; Orderly Officer to be detailed from the Brigade, Brigade; Major Brevet Lieutenant Colonel Beynon.

20th Infantry Brigade:—

Commanding Colonel Vansittart of the 10th Gurkha Rifles; Orderly Officer to be detailed from the Brigade; Brigade Major, Captain Hogg, of the 9th Gurkha Rifles.

21st Infantry Brigade.

Commanding Brevet Colonel L. Hall; Orderly Officer, to be detailed from the Brigade; Brigade Major, Captain Beach R.E.

8th Infantry Division.

Commanding, Lieutenant General Sir Elliot; Aid-de-Camp, Captain Percy Smith, Middlesex Regiment; Assistant-Adjutant-General, Col. G. Mackenzie; Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Captain Debrett; Principal Medical Officer, Colonel Leake; Veterinary Officer, Captain Steel.

22nd Infantry Brigade.

Commanding Brigadier-General Woolcombe; Orderly Officer, to be detailed from the Brigade; Brigade Major, Major Smith of the Royal Scots Fusiliers.

23d Infantry Brigade.

Commanding, Lieut. Col. Hunter of the 10th Jats; Orderly Officer, to be detailed from the Brigade; Brigade Major, Capt. Cassels of the 35th Sikhs.

24th Infantry Brigade.

Commanding, Col. Wheatley C. B; Orderly Officer, to be detailed from the Brigade; Brigade Major, Major Lawrence; East Surrey Regt.

Viceroy's Escort.

Commanding, Major General Clements; Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Major H. Hudson of the 19th Lancers; Brigade Major, Capt. Osborne Royal Sussex Regiment.

IMPERIAL CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Representation of the Bombay Government.

INDIA GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Commerce Department, replying to the Secretary in the Revenue Department of the Bombay Government, acknowledging the Memorial addressed to the Government of India by Bombay in June last regarding the employment of Natives in the Imperial Customs Service, writes as follows:—

In paragraph 7 of the Resolution of the Government of India in this matter dated 9th January 1906 regulating the constitution of the Imperial Customs Service, it was announced that the Assistant Collectors other than members of the Civil Service will ordinarily be recruited in England. The Bombay Presidency Association have taken these orders to mean that the Government of India have absolutely debarred Natives of India from employment in the new service and they submit that the orders are entirely opposed to well-established and long recognised general principles governing the recruitment of the various branches of the public service in this country. The Memorialists therfore pray that the three probationers for posts not reserved for the Indian Civil Service should be recruited in India, one by promotion from the Subordinote Service of the Customs Department and two by competitive examination of candidates of prescribed qualifications who are statutory natives of India, or in the alternative, that at least one should be recruted by competitive examination in India, one from England, and the third by promotion from the Subordinate Service.

The Governor in Council, in forwarding the representation, observes that he does not interpret the orders of the Government of India as absolxtely excluding Natives of India from the Imperial Customs Service, from the announcement that Assistant Collectors, other than members of the Civil Service, will ordinarily be recruited in England. His Excellency in fears that special cases they may be recruited in India, that appointments will occasionally be made in this way, and he recommends that an assurance should be given to the Memorialists, that the Government of India will be prepared to selected a certain proportion of the Probationers from among Natives of India.

I am to say that the Government of India have given their careful consideration to the representation of the Memorialists and to the recommendation of the Local Government. They are unable to say any thing in the Resolution of the 9th of Jantindo 1906, which prohibits the appointment to the Imperial Customs Service of a Native of India possessing the requisite qualifications, and they are in full agreement with the view taken by the Governor in Council in revising the Imperial Customs Service. The object aimed at was to remove certain evils of which the mercantile publica had with reason compiained, and after a full examination of the subject it was decided that a remedy could best be found by altering the system of recritment and creating a class of Customs officials for the whole of India. It was intended that the new cadre should consist of men of good natural capacity and education who, after beings trained in their special duties, would afford a supplementary field of selection for the higher posts.

In view of these facts the Government of India feel that the direct recruitment of the majority of the Officers of the new Service is a vital part of the whole scheme, and they think that it would be inconsistent with the principles on which the Service was founded, to fix any proportion of the appointments to be recruited from among the subordinate establishment. It is, however, possible that promotion from the subordinate ranks may be occasionally granted in very special cases as a reward for exceptionally good work.

The Governor-General-in-Council is, however, quite willing to make a provision for the admission to the new Service of the Natives of India who are British subjects and possess the requisite qualifications. But in so small a Service it would be inconvenient to fix any particular proportion of appointments to be reserved for the Natives of India. Whenever a vacancy occurs, the Goverment of India will consider whether it should be filled by the Secretary of State, or in India, and in deciding this question regard will be had to the state of the List and to the qualifications of possible candidates.

The Government of India consider that Competitive Examination is not suitable for the Customs Service, and the appointments will, therefore, be made wholly by selection either from among the subordidates or by first appointments.

The appointments thus made will take the place of men who would otherwise be appointed by the Secretary of State.

I am to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council, the Bombay Presidency Association may be imformed accordingly.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE.

Professor J. Travers Interviewed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 18.

In the course of an interview in Bangalore Professor M. J. Travers who has been specially deputed from Home in connection with the Tata Indian Institute of Science said:—

You ask me to make some statement with regard to the present position of the Indian Institute of Science and to say something about University Education in India—There has been some slight delay in carrying through the legal formalities, but the Deed of Transfer of the property of the late Tata, and the draft of the Constitution of the Institute are in the hands of the Government of India. These documents await the approval of the representatives of the Tata family and of the Government of Mysore which has, as already known, promised its support.

It has been my first duty to confere with the Government of India on the Constitaiton of the Institute which has been drawn up on the lines of that of the modern University Education India with a view of determining how far the training of a graduate student carries him towards the point at which he may be considered, fit to commence Research work. Of course, it is understood that the Institute will be a Post-Graduate Institution and will draw its students from among the graduates of the Indian Universities and train them in the methods of research.

With this object in view I remained for a week in Bombay, then visited Poona, Lucknow, Allahabad and Benares, before proceeding to Calcutta. With the exception of the Colleges in Calcutta, which I hope to visit later, I had opportunity of inspecting nearly every College and Scientific Institution in the cities named and had long conversations with the members of the staffs. I was given every opportunity of arriving at an opinion on the nature of the work that was being carried on. Though three weeks is far too short a time to permit one to make anything approaching complete inquiry into the position of University Education in India, I may perhaps be allowed to offer some criticism of what I have seen. Before proceeding I should like to have it understood that my remarks apply chiefly to Scientific Education. As problems such as those relating to University Education can only be dealt with effectively in the light of history, it is natural that those who have been responsible for the direction of educational policy in India should have modelled educational policy on that of England. It appears to have been recognised at the outset that the modern Unversity could not be built up on the lines either of Oxford or Cambridge. The reasons for this cannot be stated in a few words. But it must be sufficiently clear to those who are acquainted with this Universities. It suffices to point out that any attempt to immitate these institutions which have played such an important part in the development of the Empire, would have resulted in producing institutions embodying their weaker and not their stronger and truer characteristics.

For this reason Indian Universities were [illegible] led on the type of the London University in [illegible] tion with which I have been connected in the capacity of a candidate for academic honour, as teacher, and as an examiner in all its grades. In Indian the London University, which is, I believe, still looked upon as an examining body, was for years the only body outside the ancient universities which had power to grant degrees, being merely an examining body it did not concern itself with teaching. That the London University has been reconstituted is generally known, but the significance of this change, which is the outcome of a long sustained fight against the examination system, is not generally recognised. It is not too much to say that for the last ten years or perhaps even for the last five years we have witnessed a revolution in academic opinion—a revolation which has resulted in the establishment of five independent Universities, and so complete that the ideals of which permeated the old London University, are as extinct as are those of the fuedal system. Let as consider what these changes involue The modern university prescribes courses of study theoretical and practical, under qualified teachers. The student must satisfy his teachers before he can proceed to the degree examinations which are conducted by teacher conjointy with an external examiner in fairness to student and to make certain that the examination follows the teaching, and that teaching is not conducted with a view to examination. The teacher must take part in its external while the examiner represents the public, and I suppose acts as a sort of *advocatus diabole* towards the student. They dispense with him in the American, German, and French Universities.

The idea of a modern University is to teach the student to learn to do something well. With this object in view after the immediate stage the student spec,alises in one subject taking possibly short courses in subsidiary subject. (I am told this would complicate the examinations). It is recognised that it is impassible to examine in subjects such as practical chemistry—in fact that kind of practical chemistry which is most easily examined in (Test-tubing) has least educational value. Practical courses are therefore insisted upon strictly.

It is also recognised that a theoretical knowledge is absolutely valueless without a practical experience. I should like to call attention to the suggestion that every teacher should be obliged to take part in examination of his own students. Of course people hold up their hands in holy horror at the idea, I will not believe, as I have assured myself by means of very voluminous, correspondence that it is a practice in every university in world except in Indian Universities, in the Royal University, Ireland, in the old London University (former practice still obtains on the external side) and the Peking University, and I believe that the latter is undergoing reform. After all a teacher is really a commercial man supplying student's goods. He and his University soon acquire a name, good or ill, according to the quality of their wares. In the indigo trade the manufacture gives a guarantee of the quality of his indigo, both with regard to assay and weight This guarantee is accepted without further check. At least I was assured this by both the buyers and the sellers in Calcutta a day or two ago This practice also obtains in many markets. Why then should it be illogical to apply it in the case we are discussing? Particularly when the alternative is detrimental to good business? You will think I am nevee coming to Indian Universities, but criticism lies in what I have said, though I prefer to constructive to the distructive method.

To sum the matter up I may say that in my opinion examinations are too numerous and too rigid. I don't mean of a too high standard in the courses of study, particularly practical courses are the reverse. A teacher who is chained too rigidly to syllabus must fall in with the wishes or capabilities of those in charge of the weaker departments of his own subject. He thas no chance to form a school of his own. Finally let Indian Universities look for inspiration to the universities of Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, and Sheffield. Abandon the ancient fallancy that the acqusition of a Degree is the object of the academic course, that examination, and not a course of study, is the point on which attention should be fixed. If an institute is to train students in the methods of research is necessary they should have first of all received sound "Graduate" training, preferably he should have a specialised training and have gone through a good course of practical work. For this reason and beyond this, because I suppose I now belong to the educational system of India and have expressed my views on the question of University training.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

His Excellency Lord Lamington held his fourth Levee in Bombay yesterday afternoon in the Secretariat. All Civil, Military, and Naval officers and other gentlemen, European and Native, who had formerly attended Levees held by His Excellency the Governor, and who desired to attend yesterday's function, had to notify their wish, to the Military Secretary by letter addressed to Government House. Cards were issued by the Military Secretary to officers and gentlemen who were permitted to attend the Levee; and these cards had to be presented at the entrance to the reception rooms. Officers of Regiments and Batteries were presented collectively, the native officers being presented by their Commanding Officers. Prominent citizens of all nationalities attended at the Secretariat to pay their respects to the representative of His Majesty the King-Emperor. Lord Lamington, attended by Major Lee, Military Secretary, and Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Private Secretary, arrived at the Secretariat in a State Carriage drawn by four bays, with outriders, shortly before the appointed time, when a guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank and file of the 2nd Royal Scots, with Band and colours who were drawn up in front of the western entrance of the Secretariat, presented arms and the band struck up the National Anthem. Among the members of His Excellency's staff, who were present at the Levee, were Colonel Yarr, medical officer, and Captain Fellows, Captain Meynell, and Captain Gray, Aides-de-Camp, Captain Naplor, Commanding the Body-guard, and Captain Lucas, Adjutant of the body-guard, were in charge of the escort accompanying His Excellency's carriage. The gentlemen and officers having the private entree went in by the main stone staircase, and were ushered into the presence of His Excellency, who, attended by members of his staff, the members of the Executive Council, and others, stood on the west side of the Council Hall, the members of the Legislative Council, the Secretaries to Government, the Judges of the High Court, the foreign Consuls, the president of the Municipal Corporation, the Sheriff of Bombay, etc., standing at the east and south flanks of the Hall. The gentlemen having the public entree went in by the north entrance, in front of which a spacious shamianah had been erected to afford better accommodation and to mitigate the congestion in the ante-rooms. After passing through the ante-rooms, they were presented to His Excellency in the Council Hall, the European gentlemen by Major Lee, the Military Secretary, and the native gentlemen by Mr. J. H Du Boulay, the private Secretary. The business of the Levee was over at 5 p.m., having occupied half an hour. The following is a list of the presentations:—

PRIVATE ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Armstrong, Mr C H,
Aston, Mr
Barry, Lieut Col
Bishop of Bombay
Brown, Mr J S,
Cadell, Mr P R
Cameron, Rev John
Cameron, Mr W L
Chandler, Captain W
Corduc, Major
Cousens, Mr Henry,
Cuffe, Major T W
David, Sir Sassoon
Dickins, W A, Archdeacon
Dunn, the Hon Mr G O
Enthoven, Mr R E
Foote, Rev A
Forbes, Mr C H B
French, Mr V C
Gell, Mr H C
Greenfield, Brigadier General R M
Gredny, Surgeon General J P
Hardcastle, Mr F E
Harrison, Mr F C
Hatch, Mr G W
Heaton, Mr Justice
Henderson, Mr W P
Hill, Mr Arthur
Hughes, Sir Walter
James, Commander W Herbert
Mackichan, Rev Dr
Moir, Mr G W
Moses, Mr S M
Muir-Mackenzie, the Hon Mr J W P
Ogden, Mr W
Procter, the Hon Mr H E E
Scott, the Hon Mr Basil
Sharp, Mr W H
Sheppard, Mr W D
Slater, Mr Sanders
Underwood, Dr E F
Viegas, Dr A G
Webb, Major G R
Wilson, Mr P R
Zuberbukler, Mr J

NATIVES.

Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Mr
C H Setalvad, the Hon'ble Mr
Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir
Darasha R Chichgar, Khan Bahadoor
Dinsha M Petit, Sir
Gokaldas K Parekh, Mr
Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr
Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Sir
J Cowasji Jehangir, Sir
Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr
Mulji B Barbhaya, Mr
Nowroji P Vakil, Khan B, C I E
Pherozeshah M Mehta, Sir
R K Vinchurkar, Sirdar
B [illegible] Patel, Mr
Raghunath S. Pant Sachiv
Syed Shamshudin Kadri
Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr

PUBLIC ENTREE.

EUROPEANS.

Abelson, Mr H
Adamson, Mr G B
Anderson, Mr Frank
Arnold, Rev H L
Ballantine, Mr Harry
Bannerman, Lieut Col W B I M S
Barr, Lieut J H V
Bason, Mr V Milward
Baynes, Major C E
Beale, Mr P J
Beaumont, Commander S J, R I M
Begbie, Mr J
Behne, Rev F W, S J
Bell Lieut C C
Bell Mr W M
Berrie, Mr J G
Beckford, Major E, R A
Biggs, Lieut S C
Blackman, Mr W
Blanford 2nd Lieut P T, R A
Boeser, Rev Fr H, S J
Brady, Mr W H
Britto, Mr A
Britto, Mr J L
Brown, Mr J G
Brookes, Mr R K Philpot, A M I C E
Barns, Mr Cecil L
Bushe, Captain C K, R A
Byrne, Mr C H
Carlton, Lieut H D
Chambers Major W B
Christian, Commander H
Clark Mr F J
Clarke, Mr M F
Coates, Mr H C
Coleman, Mr G B
Combe, Mr L
Compton, Mr A H
Cooke, Lieut C A
Coombs, Mr E E
Coutts, Mr E H
Cox, Captain W H
Cresswell, Mr P W
Crimmin, Lieut Col J
Crommelin, Lieut Col
Crosse, Capt W C
Cumming, Lieut G E
D'Almeida, Mr J C
D'Ameida, Mr J D
Da Silva, Dr D M
Dawson, Mr F G R
Deane, Mr J R
Delves, Mr R H A
De Monte, Rev Dr B
De Monte, Dr D A
De Rhe-Philipe, Mr G W V
De Souza, Mr A J Chancellor do Consulado Portuguez,
Dias, Dr A P
Dimmock, Lieut-Col H P, I M S
Dobbin Lieut A W, R A
Dracup, Mr J W S
Freckmann, Rev Fr F S J
Dunkerley, Mr J H
Dunlop, Major R W L, B V R
Eames, Lieut F G B F
East, Mr F A H
Edwardes, Mr S M
Efford, Mr C
Erskson Mr, A
Fernandez, Rev Fr G A
Fisher, Lieut R W
Fitz Gerald, Mr F H.
Forman, Col R H, R A M C
Fox, Lieut C L
Fraser, Mr J Nelson,
Froom, Mr A H.
Ganse, Mr F L
Gardner, Lieut F R
Garrett, Mr A J
Garwood, Capt J W,
Geuns, Dr F F L,
Glen, Mr W Kidston,
Glen-Liston Capt W.
Godden, Mr J W M,
Goold, Lieut H Engineer,
Gostling, Mr D,
Greig, Lieut, R M
Griffin, Lieut E C R I,
Hall, Mr. J
Hart Mr H B
Hassels-Yates, Capt G A R A
Hazelgrove, Lieut Col H S
Hamilton Mr W F
Hamilton, Lieut M B B
Hanson, Mr F W
Harrison, Mr Frank,
Hawes, Major J W M
Hartley, Mr L W
Harold, Lieut A E
Haynes, Captain, R L, R A,
Henderson, Mr A F
Herbert, Major H I M S
Heredia, Dr
Hewlett Paymaster, D G
Hill Trevor, Capt Hon'ble A
Hill, Rev E B
Hill, Mr F R
Hitchins, Capt C D
Hogg, Mr M N
Holmes Mr H
Hocken, Capt O A F
Hogge, Lt-Col G S
Hopkins, Mr R H H
Houston, Capt W M, I M S
Howard, Mr W H K
Illingworth, Sub-Lieut P N
Ireland, Mr R H
Jenkins, Lieut F C
Ker, Mr L B
Keys, Capt W A
King, Capt A P
King, Mr A R
Kirby, Major N
Knight, Mr F H
Laing, Rev J
Lambert, Mr G F
Latimer, Mr J H
Leslie, Mr N U K
Leslie-Rayers, Mr J B
Lloyd-Jones, Maj F L
Lucas, Lieut H de N
Lund, Maj G
Lynde, Mr G
Mackenzie, Mr J E
Macnee, Mr H C
MacQueen, Mr J
Maidment Mr R W
Mangan, Mr W S
Mangan, Mr N
Marrs, Mr F W
Martin, Rev Fr A
Mathias, Maj L J
Mawson, Mr O S
McBain, Mr J A D
McDonald, Mr E K
McDonald, Mr James
McKenzie, Mr A L
McKenzie, Mr K E
McNeil, Lieut-Col J S
Messent, Mr P G
Meyer, Mr C F
Meyer, Maj C H L
Meyer, Capt J L
Michael, Mr L W
Millard, Mr W S
Mitchell, Mr A
Monie, Mr P W
Monteuth, Mr G
Morland, Lieut H
Moses, Mr M
Nash, Mr A E
Nash, Capt and Adjt H E G
Nomico, Lt C G
Owen, Capt A C
Paige, Lieut C P
Parkin, Lieut J F
Pereira, Rev Fr H
Phillips, Mr R H G Paymaster
Phillips, Mr R M
Pigwill, Capt W R
Potto, Mr W F
Pross, Mr E M
Pullen, Major A F
Quanbrough, Mr F R G
Quicke, Lieut-Col W H I M S
Radcliffe, Lt G H B
Reed, Capt C, R A
Rich, Major, H H R A
Robinson, Mr J H
Rodrigues, Mr J F
Rogers, Capt H T
Roughton, Lt F A G R A
Rowland, Dr S
Rumball, Capt A C
Rundle, Capt F P R E
Sanderson, Mr P M D
Sassoon, Mr David
Searle Major P C
Shanks, Mr A D
Sharp, Captain B V R
Shair, Mr W L
Shelby, Lieut-Col A D G
Shellim, Mr S E
Shelstone, Mr W N
Souter, Mr W L B
Spence, Mr R A
Stephanos Mr A D
Stewart, Mr G
Stokes, Lieut I W
Street, Major A I M S
Sydenham Lieut E G
Symons, Lieut H S
Sutcliffe, Sub Lieut G E
Sutton, Mr F H
Taylor, Mr R
Thomas, Mr G A
Thompson, Capt R S B, R B
Tod, Mr Francis H
Tickell, Capt J R
Trebe, Mr H
Turner, Col A H P, R A
Turner, Dr J A
Tyers, Mr J
Vale, Commander S D
Valentine, Capt A L
Venis, Dr H O
Watson, Mr J P
Woolcombe, Mr R
Waide, Mr W E
Waldman, Rev Fr G
Walker, Major H G
Walker, Capt W S
Watson, Lieut E V, R A
Watson, Mr J F
Willard, Mr A
Williams, Mr W A
Willoughby, Lieut P F
Wilkinson, Mr H R H
Winter, Dr E S
Wooldridge, Capt H O
Worgan, Mr L J W
Yates, Lieut C Mc G

NATIVES.

A M Hajeebhai, Mr
Abdul Cader Ibrahim, Mr
Abdul Razzak bin Ourtas Khan Bahadur
Abdulla Sockerbhoy, Mr
Abdul Karim Munshi, Mr
Abdul Gulam Hoosein Allana, Mr
Abdulkadir Khatkattay, Mr
Abdulla, B Syani, Mr
Abdul Kadir S Ebrahim, Mr
Ahmed Currimbhai Ebrahim, Mr
Ahmed B Sayani, Mr
Akbarali R Khairaj, Mr
Alibhai Adamji Peerbhai, Mr
Amichand Panalal, Mr
Appaji Dandekar, Rao Bahadur
Ardesher, S Moos, Khan Saheb
Ardesher P Cama, Mr
Ardesher F Unwalla, Mr
Ardesher D Modi Mr
Ardesher D Contractor, Dr
Abdul R Jitekar, Mr
Ardesher C Turner, Mr
Anundrao, B Tulcherker, Mr
Balakram, Mr I C S
Balcrishna V Wasudev, Mr
Balkrishna B T N Patel, Rao Sb
Balkrishna R. Navalkar Mr
Balkrishna P Pandurang. Mr
Balwant T Sahasrebuddhe. Mr
Baberamji N Gamadia, Mr
Bejonji N, Horse-dealer, Mr
Bhagwandas Chaturbhuj Mr
Bhagwanlal Panalal, Mr
Bhagwandas Narotamdas Mr
Bhagvantrao B Janapandit, Mr
Bhaskar S Chemburkar, Mr
Bhikaji E Ghaswala, Mr
Bomonji B Darabsett, Mr
Bomonji B Patel, Khan Bahadur
Budrudin Lukmani, Mr M R C S
Byramji Dadabhoy, Khan Bahadur
Byramji R B Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Cassum, Dewjee, Mr
Chhabildas Lakhmidas Bhimji Mr
Chhaganlal Dayabhai, Mr
Chunilal Vijbhukhandas Mehta, Mr
Chunilal Harilal Setalvad, Mr
Chunilal Dharamdas Saraya, Mr
Cursetjie Mancherjee N Banajee Mr
Curumsey Damjee Rao Bahadur
Dadabhoy N Kalrawalla, Mr
Dadabhoy S, Munsiffna, Khan Saheb
Dalpatbhai K Desai, Rao Saheb
Darashah D Reporter, Mr
Dastur Minocher Jamaspji
David Solomon, Khan Saheb
Dayabhoy H Javeri Mr
Dayabhoy S Thathi Mr
Dewji Odhavji Chothani, Rao Saheb
Dhackji Cassinathji, Rao Bahadur
Dhondiba H Barde, Rao Bahadur
Dhondunath R Khote, Mr
Dinshaw M Punthakey. Mr
Dinnanath B Naik Dandeker, Mr
Dossabhoy, K Patel, Mr
Dosabhai M Karaka, Mr
Dosabhai S Fraser, Mr
Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr
Dwarkadas G Purmanandas, Mr
Ebrahim Adamji Peerbnoy Mr
E D Talati, Mr
Bruckshaw Jamsheljiji Hakim Mr
B M Modi. Dr
Fardunji Cowasji Petit. Mr
Fardunji M Ranaji Mr
Fardonji N Bisni, Mr
Fazulbhoy C Ebrahim, Mr
Fazal D M Allana, Mr
Fazulbhoy M Chenoy, Mr
Framji B Master, Mr
Framji D Framji Panday, Mr
Framji R Vakil, Mr
Framroz D Lalkaka, Mr
Furdoonje J Parukh, Mr
Ghulam Hussain Rahimtulla Khairaz Mr
Gopaldas Tricumjee, Mr
Gokuldas Naranjee, Mr.
Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal, Mr
Govind Bhau Prabhakar, Mr
Gulam Nabi Fakir, Mr
Gulamhusen Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Gulamhusen Allana, Mr
Godrez Dorabjee Pudumjee Mr
Haji C Tyabji, Mr
Haji Ahmed Dewjee, Mr
Haji Esmail Gool Mahomed, Mr
Haji Ibrahim Jitekar, Mr
Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail Sobani, Mr
Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr
Hajee Yoosof Hajee Esmailji Sobapi, Mr
Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, Mr
Haribhai Vajeshankar Gavrishankar, Mr
Harischandra Padurang Pitale,
Hassumbhai Rahimtoola Kairaz, Mr
Khan Saheb Hassanally Moolla Hakimji, Mr
Hirachund Nemchand Javari Mr
Hirji Jehangir Dadysett, Mr L R C P L R C S
Hirjibhai Hormasji Wadi, Mr
Hirjibhay Nowroji Paruck, Mr
Hormasji Dorabji Padumji, Mr
Hormusjee Muncherji Cama, Mr
Hormasji Sorabji, Mr
Ishwardas Juggiswardas Store, Mr
Jaffer Hajeebhai, Mr
Jagmohandas Chhabildas Merchant, Mr
Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhaisett, Mr
Jamsetjee Beramjee Kanga, Mr
Jamshedjee Merwanjee Antia, Mr
Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr
Jehangir Edaljee Davar, Mr
Jeshingbhai Bhaibabhai Patel, Mr
Jijibhai Pestonjee Nicholson, Dr L M & S
Jivanjee Jamsetjee Modi, Shams-ul-lama
Jivanlal Panalal, Mr
J D Davar, Mr
Jugal Kishore Halwasiya, Mr
Kanji Bhaghvan Bhagat, Rao Sahib
Kavasji Behramji Shroff, Mr
Kazi Syed Hurudin Azimodin Pirzade, Mr
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Madiwala, Mr
Karsondas Chabildas, Mr
Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy Mr
Kai Koshru Ardeshir Bala, Mr
Kazi Muhammedali Murgay, Mr
Kuluram Bhawoo Mansram Naik Mr
Kisondas T Mangaldas, Mr
Kawasji Dadabhoy Dubash Mr
Kavasji Byanji Sethna, Mr
Krishnalal Mohanlal Jhaveri Mr
Keswji Nathusallor, Rao Bahadur
Kalyandas Keshavdas Modi, Mr
K R Cama, Mr
Kazi Kabiruddin, Mr
K Subramani Aiyer, Mr
Khunderao Moraice, Mr
Kazi Syed Azimuddin, Mr
Lalji Bhimjee, Mr
Lallubhai Asharam Shah, Mr
Lukhmidas Bhimji, Mr
Lukhamsi Nappoo, Mr
Madhavjee Damodher Thakersey Mr.
Maganlal Dalpatram Khakhar, Mr
Madhoo Bhaskar Chambal, Mr
Mahomed Fariduddin, Khan Saheb
Mahomed Hoosein Abdoolally Havelivilla, Mr
Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr
Mahomedbhoy Nansee Khairaz Mr
Manaji, Ragooji, Rao Saheb
Mancharsha Naoroji Kapadia, Mr
Maneckji Framjee Hormasjee Sethna, Mr
Maneckji Jamsetji Chandana Khan Saheb
Maneckji Kharsetjee Nariman Khan Bahadur
Markand Nandshankar Mehta, Mr
Meherali Mahomed Fakira, Mr
Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan, Mr
Mirza Mahomed Shirazi, Mr
Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmed, Mr
Muncherji Rustomji Khan Bahadur C I E
N N Wadia, Mr
N P N Wadia Mr
Nagurdas N Nanavaty
Nagindas, P Sheth, Mr
Nagindas P Metha, Mr
Nanabhai A F Moos, Mr
Nanabhai Moroba, Mr
Naoroji F Antia, Mr
Naoroji J Gamadia, Mr
Naoroji J. Gazdar, Mr
Nusservanji H Choksi, Mr
Narayen T Vaidya, Rao Bahadur
Narayen N Mandlik, Mr
Pestonjee Jehangir, Mr C I E
Purmanand Chatterbuj Mr
Pastor. P A Mr
Pranjivandas Luxmidas Kothar
Purbhudas Jeevandas, Mr
Pheroze Cursetjee Setna, Mr
Pestonjee Kuvasji, Mr
Perozshaw Burjorji Mody Mr.
Purunmal Gulji Singhani, Mr.
Rustam Bamansha Vakil,
Rustamjee Nanabhai Ramna, Mr
Ratanse Leeladhur Thakur Mr.
Rustamjee Dhanjibhai Setna, Mr
Raghunath Shanker Pandet, Mr
R S Taki Mr
Raghunatrao Babasaheb Malup Mr
Ranchoddabhai Udayarum, Mr
Ruttonsee Mooljee, Mr
Rustomji Mancherji Checkgar, Mr
Rajabally Visram Patel Dr L M & S
Rustomji Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Mr
Rustom Nasarvanjee Valchaghand, Mr
Rustamji Naoroji Motabhoy, Mr
Raoji Vinayakrao Jagannath Shankersett, Mr
Ranchhodbhai Bhaibabhai Patel Mr
Rustomji Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr
Ratilal Brijlal Mazmudar, Mr
Ramchandra Vithol Seringarpure Mr
Shapurji Dosabhai Bharucha, Mr
Sounderdas Narandas, Mr
Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, Mr
Salemahomed Dharamsi, Mr
Saiyad Minmuddin Saiyed Husein, Mr
Sakharam Wamon Ranade, Mr
Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar, Mr
Shuffi, Kamruddin Tyabji, Mr
Shaikh Ebrahim Hafiz, Khan Saheb
Shavaksha Sorabji Batlivala, Mr
Sadashiv Nanabhai Hata, Mr
Sheriff Dewji Kanji, Mr
Salebhoy Karimji Faredawala, Mr
Sorab Cowasji Hormusji, Mr
Sayd Gulam Mahomed Refai, Mr
Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha, Mr
Sorab Cursetji Nariman, Mr
Sorabji Bomanji Master, Mr
S V Karmarkar, Rev
Shantaram, Vinayek Kantak, Rao Bahadur
Shumsuddin Abbas Tyabji, Mr
Shrikrishna Gunaji Velinker, Mr
Sulliman Cassum Haji Mitha, Mr
Tulsidas Keshavdas Modi, Mr
Teju Kaya, Mr
Trimbakrao Gunesh Chand Wadkar, Mr
Tyebbhai M Mahomedally, Mr
Tyab Ali Paliwala, Mr
Tukaram Jawaji Mr
Tanasukharama Mansukhram Tripathi, Mr
Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Mr
Vallabdas Jamnadas, Mr
Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, Rao Bahadur
Vrijbhukandas Manchharam Fakvass, Mr
Vasanji Bhagwandas, Mr
Vishwanath Prabhuram Vaidya Mr
Vinayak Sadanand Joshi, Mr
Vamanrao Damoderji Pitale, Mr
Vamanrao Gunpatrao Pitall, Mr
Vishnu Hari Barve, Mr
Vasantrao Nana Moroba, Mr
Wamanrao Nana Moroba, Mr
Waman Ganesh Sanzekar, Mr
Yeshwant Anna Kunte, Mr

The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending the Levee:—

Sassoon, Mr Jacob
Bucarro, Mr Joseph
MacCartie, Lt-Colonel F F
Plinston, Mr G C
Muirhead, Mr A
MacCartie, Lt-Colonel F F
Srinivasan, Mr T P
J M Framjee Patel, Mr
P B Joshi, Mr
Kisondas Tikamdas, Mr
T M Kajiji, Mr
Nawabzada Nasrulla Khan of Sachin
Abdeali M Kejiji, Mr
S M Isfahani, Mr
Abdul Husein A Peerbhoy, Mr
Khan Bahadur Mahomed Ghyasuddin
Vithaldas Damodher Hon'ble Mr Thackersey
Hoshangji Jamaspji Dastur Shams-ul-Ulama Khan Bahadur

UNDELIVERED JUDGMENT.

Complaint Against Aligarh Sessions Judge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 18

Messrs. Satya Chunder Mukerjee and Kedarnath applied before Mr. Justice Richards in the Allahabad High Court on Monday, that the Sessions Judge of Aligarh be directed to do his duty by giving Judgment in the case of the accused Cansidhar and Kanhialal.

From the affidavit put in by the vakils it appeared that, from the 25th of September when the Assessors gave their opinions until the time of making the application, the learned Sessions Judge had postponed delivery of Judgment from time to time. That on the 5th of November 1906 the Sessions Judge had telegraphed to Lala Kedarnath, the Vakil of the prisoner, that he would deliver Judgment on Wednesday the 7th of November. Accordingly Lala Kedarnath attended the Sessions Court at Aligarh that day, but Judgment was not delivered.

The affidavit went on to show that the applicants, being in custody, were in intense mental and bodily pain.

His Lordship after hearing Satya Chunder Mukerjee passed the following order:—

"Let notice of this application go to the learned Sessions Judge of Aligarh and let him explain why Judgment has not been delivered. Unless the record is required by the learned Sessions Judge for the purpose of preparing or giving Judgment, let the same be laid before this Court."

EUROPEAN SERIOUSLY ASSAULTED.

Confidence in Police Minimized.

THREE NATIVES ON BAIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

DELHI, DECEMBER 18.

On the 30th of November a European was seriously assaulted by several natives, using heavy *lathies*, near the Kashmere gate

After considerable delay, during which complainant went to the Lieutenant-Governor for satisfaction, some arrests were made and perfunctory steps taken by the police who were busily occupied on Viceregal escort duties.

To-day before the Municipal Magistrate Mr. Addison, two natives who were arrested were discharged for want of sufficient evidence, but three happily have been doubly identified and are charged, one with inciting to assault and the two others with voluntarily causing hurt, and these have been released on bail as before.

The authorities are apparently desirous of minimising the gravity of the offence. Evidence shows the utter uselessness of police protection and the readiness of natives to seriously assault Europeans.

CURRENT EVENTS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

By a Free Lance.

INTRODUCTORY.

Now that Bombay is "At home" again, I take up my pen to write you a few notes each week, treating of current events from a quite independent standpoint. The views I shall put forward will be entirely my own and I am quite prepared to accept full responsibility for them. Statements made by anyone, which he does not consider himself responsible for, are not of much value. They rank on about the same level as counsel's criticisms in Court, which he takes no responsibility for, they being made 'on instructions.' There are a good many topics of conversation at present current in Bombay, some gay, some melancholy, and some neither the one nor the other. Gaieties include the approaching visit of the Bandmann Company, Christmas and New Year Festivities, the Elysium Rink, and other less important events. Melancholy matters comprise the absence of music in Bombay, the approaching Justices of the Peace Municipal election, the lack of amateur dramatic talent, the awful state of the tram-car lines, the depression in mill shares, &c., &c. Then there was the arrival of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji the other day,—an undoubtedly important event—and the presence of H. E. the Governor at Malabar Point. It is impossible to deal with all these interesting topics this week, so I shall cofine myself to a selection.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

I THINK, on the whole, first place must be given to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's arrival, if for no other reason, at least for this, that as a physical feat it must rank very high. The old gentleman is, I believe, upwards of eighty, he has led a strenuous life and never spared himself, he is not a man of robust physique, and yet he has not hesitated to undertake the long voyage in a crowded steamer, to subject himself to the noise of acclamation and crowding in the streets, and to spend long hours in dusty trains in order to preside over the Indian National Congress at Calcutta. I cannot recollect any similar feat of physical endurance attempted by a man of Mr. Dadabhai's, years. As for the intellectual and moral character of the Congress President Designate, they are of such high merit that they have gained for him the esteem and love of educated natives throughout India. There are native gentlemen in this great country who have more political influence than Mr. Dadabhai: there is not one who is so universally esteemed for his high standard of family, social, and political life. Whether great years and great honesty will be able to hold the frothy orators of Bengal in check and to reduce their tirades into something like decency and commonsense, remains to be seen. Indian politics are a subject in which I must candidly confess I take little interest. But when I see a man, I like to take off my hat to him, and, however misguided some of us may deem Mr. Dadabhai's views to be, we must at least admit that he is a brave and honest man, in whose character and life there is no selfishness at all.

A LACK OF ENTHUSIASM.

As for the arrival itself, except for the large numbers who assembled on the Bunder and in the streets it was lacking in interest. The natives of Bombay make a very poor and unenthusiastic crowd. If it had been Mr. Chamberlain in Birmingham, for example, just think of the difference! There was much more vocal enthusiasm when Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee arrived some mornings ago. But the singing was done by some two hundred youths who appeared to be University candidates or students, and did not seem to be Bombay people. And yet there is no comparison between Mr. Dadabhai and the Bengalee notoriety-hunter. One thing that struck me about last Friday's crowd was that it was almost entirely masculine. The women of this country are still kept within the household walls. It is to be regretted that the same course has not been adopted in England. If it had been, we might have been spared the sight of female political cats scratching the visages of stolid policemen, and subsequently enjoying skilly in the lock-up. Friday's gathering was most quiet and orderly, in fact almost too much so.

A RECENT ENTERTAINMENT.

I WAS done out of three rupees the other night under the following circumstances. I had observed the advertisements of a famous Pierrot Party, (from the Alexandra Palace) which was about to visit Bombay. They arrived and gave their first performance. Next morning I read eulogistic critiques in all the papers. The entertainment was without a dull moment from beginning to end; it was calculated to suit the tastes of everyone; there were roars of laughter during the comic songs; the serious items were excellently delivered and gained great applause. "Ho!" I said "this is evidently a fine show, I will forthwith go and see it." So I went, paid my three rupees, and found an almost empty Town Hall listening to one of the weakest and most amateurist entertainment I have seen in Bombay. It was not quite so good as the entertainment one gets on any of the big piers at home for a few pence. There was only one redeeming feature and that was the pianist, who seemed to be quite an artist. As for the rest, I could have found as good a concert party within a radius of 300 yards from my humble dwelling. I have mentioned this matter not because I wish to put a spoke in the wheel of these Pierrots, but because I wish to make a strong protest about the way in which professional entertainments are criticised by the local press. Of course every one knows that a newspaper depends largely on advertisements and that it cannot afford to be severely critical of liberal advertisers. Nevertheless, I believe that no paper would be a loser by telling the truth about the professional entertainments that come to Bombay. Professionals who come here complain often of the poor houses they get, and so stay away, and their advertisements are lost to the local press. The reason of the poor houses is obvious. The public has been so often gulled by fulsome critiques, that it now places no reliance on them and stays away from every show that it does not know, of its own knowledge, to be good. Companies like Mr. Bandmann's have established their reputation, but new good companies coming to Bombay for the first time, simply get no chance. Thurston's was a capital illustration of this. I think it is a great pity that we cannot have a little straightforward criticism of professional entertainments.

AMATEUR SHOWS.

Amateur entertainments are quite another matter. When people give up time and trouble for the benefit of some charity, they reasonably do not expect to be criticised, nor is it in the interests of the audience that they should be. One goes to see an amateur charity entertainment for a variety of reasons. It may be that one knows some or all of the performers. Perhaps one wishes to help the charity. Then one's friends are all going. One always goes intending to be amused at all costs. If the entertainment is good, one finds it marvellous and quite equal to anything since the days of the great Hobday. If it is bad, then it is generally so bad as to bring tears of sorrow or laughter to the eyes. In any case one does not regret the money spent. Hence, with regard to these amateur entertainments, severe criticism is quite unnecessary. At the same time it is not necessary to describe a mediocre baritone as a magnificent tenor, nor to say of a girl with a voice hardly big enough to fill a Flat drawing room, that her splendid contralto was heard in all parts of the Town Hall. I myself gave up singing serious songs at concerts, because an unkind critic said that my pronounciation of the French "u" showed that I knew nothing about the language. It is true that one other reason for my not now singing serious songs in public, is that no one asks me.

THE TRAM LINES.

Turning from music and the drama to the awful state of the tram lines, I still find much room for criticism In fact, criticism is scarcely the word for one's feelings. My bicycle has been utterly ruined by the flying leaps it takes each morning in crossing the track near the Apollo Hotel. How motor cars springs stand it, I don't know. There

... grievance at the same place some months ago. At that time I was under the fond delusion that we had passed the worst, but as soon as the rains were over, the rails were all taken up again and relaid. Why they should have been relaid in their present mountainous form, I do not know. In addition to this awful state of trams, the traffic in the Fort has been completely disorganised for some months. A few weeks ago, for example, one drove to the Army and Navy Stores, got out of one's gharry, and entered that palatial shop (why on earth are there no punkahs there?). After spending some time in shopping, one came out and looked for one's gharry. Where was it? Lost, hidden somewhere away on the other side of the engineering operations. There was nothing for it but to walk. Then the other night I was awakened in the small hours by loud noise of singing. It at once occurred to me that Surendranath had come back to Bombay, unexpectedly arriving by some Kalyan 'passenger.' But it was only the coolies laying some metal, and making the most infernal noise about it at an hour when all honest people expect to be allowed to sleep undisturbed in their beds. Really, the things we suffer in Bombay without a murmur, show us to be the best tempered citizens in the world.

AN EXCLUSIVE CLUB. BOMBAY has at last got a thoroughly exclusive club. It has been formed by the elite of Parsee society and finds its habitation in the top flat of Green's Mansions. The membership is very limited in number and the entrance fee is very large, being I understand, 500 rupees. In addition to that the monthly subscription is 15 rupees, and clearly, this is not a poor man's club. Whether large entrance fees and subscriptions are likely to make a club select, in the best sense of the word, is a question I would rather not enter upon. It seems difficult to imagine what can be got for so large a sum of money as 500 rupees in the flat at the top of Green's Mansions unless it be mutual admiration, which is a very satisfying thing. The club has followed the example of the English clubs in Bombay and under its rules Englishmen are not admitted even as guests. This will, of course, finally put an end to the long standing grumble of certain native gentlemen that they are not admitted to the best European clubs. Each community will be able to admire itself in its own backyard, so to speak, and when they want to meet socially they can hie them to that well-meant institution the Orient Club. One hears very little nowadays of this Chowpatty Club. Has it fulfilled the expectations of its promoters? I wish the new Parsee club every success, and I am sure no European will grumble because he is not admitted to it.

THE BANDMANN COMPANY. Next Saturday the new Bandmann Company will open at the Gaiety Theatre with the "Dairy Maids." This is the piece in which Miss Carrie Moore and the Sandow girls distinguished themselves. The new Company should have quite as successful a season as the old, though they can scarcely hope to have better. We shall all Miss Harry Cole who was the life and soul of the last company, but his successor is a very well known man indeed, and I do not fear that the gaiety of nations will be in any way diminished. That hard working and very vivacious little lady, Miss Georgie Corlass, comes back to the scenes with which she is so pleasantly identified and we shall all be glad to see her. May I express a pious hope that she will not be quite so hard worked as last time? Miss Doreen O'Conner also returns and will be welcomed. I have been to Mr. Dove's and seen the booking which ought to please Mr. Bandmann's eyes, and I can honestly say that those who wish to get good seats, had better get into their motors and start for the booking office at once.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, December 19.

357 Detail—To-day Wednesday the 19th instant.

"D" Company will parade at the back of the Telegraph Quarters at 5 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Plain clothes.

H—"A", "C" and "B" Companies will parade near Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Plain clothes

Thursday the 20th instant.

There will be a lecture at Head-Quarters at 7 p m for all those going up for Proficiency Examination.

Friday the 21st instant.

"F" Company will parade at St Mary's College, Byculla, at 5-15 p.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Plain clothes.

H—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

358. Arms—Members of the Corps are requested to draw their Arms from Head-Quarters as early as possible.

Issues will be made between the hours of 7 a m and 5 p m daily except Sundays.

359 Musketry—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for class firing daily until further orders.

360 Thursday the 20th instant.

There will be a Meeting of the members of "F" Company at Head-Quarters at 6 p m it is hoped that all will make it convenient to attend.

361 Friday the 21st instant.

There will be a meeting of the members of "G" Company at Head-Quarters at 7 p m it is hoped that all will make it convenient to attend.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, December 19.

104 DRILLS.

No. 1 Co—Thursday the 20th instant.

43" Aiming Rifle Practice from the Q F Guns at the old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder at 7 a.m. sharp.

Dress—Plain clothes.

Saturday the 22nd instant.

1" Aiming Rifle Practice at Middle Ground Fort.

Parade at the B V A Club at 4-15 p.m.

Launch will leave Apollo Bunder at 4-45 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

No. 2 Co—Thursday, the 20th instant.

10" R M L Gun Drill at Nesbit Road Head-Quarters at 5 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

E B Company—Wednesday (to-day the 19th instant)

Parade at the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence Light Station.

101 OFFICERS MEETING.

There will be an Officers Meeting of the B V A Club on Thursday next the 27th inst at 6-30 p. m.

103 RIFLE MEETING.

It is notified for information that the annual Rifle Meeting of the Corps will be held at Santa Cruz on (Sundays) the 13th, 20th and 27th of January 1907.

Lists are being circulated by officers Commanding Companies Members are requested to hand in their subscriptions as early as possible to enable the committee to complete the Prize lists.

Copies of the rules will be ready in a few days.

106. Regimental Order No. 33 dated 4th October 1906 as far a refers to Gr. R. Melville-Smith is hereby cancelled.

107 CLASS FIRING PRACTICE.

There will be class finding practice on the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Sunday next the 23rd Inst. commencing at 7 p. m.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut. R. A.,
Adjutant B. V. A.

1st BATTALION B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

BATTALION ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. C. A. R. CROMMELIN.

The following programme ending Saturday 22nd Dec. is published for information:—

300 DRILL & INSTRUCTION

Monday 10th Nov—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy Practice 1, 2, 3, and 4 Match VI Divisional Rifle Meeting (Local). Names of competitors who have entered for the Local meeting are published below.

Tuesday 11th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 1—2 Match VI Divisional Competition.

Wednesday 12th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A and H Coy 3—4 Match VI Divisional Competition.

Thursday 13th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, Napier Memorial Watch, Practice 200, 500 and 600 yards, Battalion team shooting.

Friday 14th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, Napier Memorial, Competition.

Saturday 15th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, William Watson, Practice 200, 500 yards, Name of members (10) selected for the team will be notified later.

Monday 17th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, Hd-Qrs, William Watson Match, Competition also practice Maxim Gun competition

Tuesday 18th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Match, Maxim Gun Competition.

Wednesday 19th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup, Practice 200, 500 and 800 yards.

Thursday 20th—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup, Practice 200, 600 and 800 yards.

Friday 21st—Two Local, Santa Cruz, A Coy, B G I P Cup, Competition do. Officer Superintending Competition will be notified later.

Saturday 22nd—Two Local, Santa Cruz, H Coy, B G I P Cup, competition do.

O C H Company will make his own arrangement for Umpire and Butt Marker with the Staff Officers Ahmedabad for the Local Divisional Matches.

M. O. C. Outstation Companies are required to notify the approximate dates on which they propose firing the Regimental Matches.

H. E. P. NASH, Captain,
Adjt. 1st Bt. B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady Waite, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see the name and figure head of "Albion" ... sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE DIAMOND FEVER.

Egyptian Cotton Figures.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 30.

ONE of the most brazen and thinnest of mining-share puffs ever published appeared in one of the financial papers the other day. It is so thin and so brazen as to be almost honest; it would have been easy for whoever had it inserted to have made it more attractive. At the same time it shows to what a pass the gamble in so-called diamond shares is coming. The article refers to a concern called the Transvaal Diamond Development Syndicate, and sets out first an extract from a letter from the company's consulting engineer, unnamed, in which he says "We are continuing to find rather favourable indications," and next a cablegram in which the same gentleman says "Favourable indications have been found freehold portion. Prospecting vigorously. Everything appears to be very hopeful." Thus, in spite of the vigour of the prospecting, there is as yet nothing but indication and hope. Yet the article goes on to say that "With diamond mining shares as the prevailing fashion at the moment, and with the Vaal River incidents fresh in the public mind, no difficulty is anticipated in securing for Transvaal Diamond Developments a prominent position in the list of diamond stocks." Just so. The "stocks" are apparently to be palmed off, not on the strength of diamond discoveries, nor even on the strength of the indications and the hopes which are the sole result of the vigorous prospecting, but on the strength of the diamond fever.

The line of the Carthagena and Herrerias Steam Tramways Company, Limited, is rather longer than its name, and that of course is saying something. The dozen miles or so which serve the mineral district of Carthagena, in Spain, have not during the thirty or forty years of the company's existence paid very well, the company's career having been somewhat chequered, and the return to the ordinary shareholders having been small. But times have recently been more prosperous and in any case the 100,000*l.* of 5 per cent. debentures now offered for subscription seem safe as to both principal and interest. The issue is made to provide for increasing traffic, and to redeem the two existing debenture issues. How traffic is increasing is indicated by the fact that the profits for the first nine months of this year amounting to 17,872*l.* show an increase of 5,984*l.* over the profits for the corresponding nine months of last year. The debentures, offered at par, are redeemable by drawings at par, or at 105 on six months' notice.

The persistency of the demand for Scotch iron for America is bringing us very near to absolute famine conditions so far as this particular class of metal is concerned. It is a fact well known to the trade that there is no practicable method of increasing to any serious extent the output of Scotch foundry iron, which is, compared with the modern output of other classes of iron, very small. The demand from the United States has already put makers into considerable difficulties with their domestic consumers, and a continuance of the persent conditions will lead to a very strained relationship. To obtain sufficient strength in certain classes of engineers' castings Scotch foundry iron has been a necessity, and nothing can easily take its place. It is, however, possible to use the same metal when it can be obtained from the breaking up of old castings; and it is probable that to this source of supply iron founders must very soon betake themselves. The prospect is good for dealers in scrap, but whether the quantity forthcoming will be at all adequate to the needs of the market is extremely doubtful. At one time there was an enormous quantity of old Scotch cast-iron to be had, but the practice of using other irons in all instances where special strength was not called for has altered this state of things.

There is a suggestion in the current Change talk that loom-makers have completed most of their orders for new sheds and even for enlargements, and are now mainly occupied with replacements of old machinery. If there is any truth in this it would seem to point to an increase of spindles in relation to looms presently, and in consequence to some fall in yarn prices. It seems worthy of remark that the great expansion in looms and spindless goes on without a corresponding increase in the number of plants for textile machinery. During the years when there was little or no expansion the spindle and loom makers had to content themselves with replacements and foreign orders; now, if they do not rise fully to the occasion, they do manage somehow to feed the demand. This implies an extraordinary elasticity of productive capacity, and probably some extensions of existing works. The difference between working easily and working to an immense demand is, however, considerable in any trade, and perhaps Lancashire textile machinists may think themselves lucky that the supply of machinery has not greatly increased the number of their competitors.

The figures of exports of Egyptian cotton from the commencement of the season to November 28 show that the shipments from Alexandria for Great Britain's use have been 146,472 bales, which is 24,301 more than last year's at this time. Out of these Liverpool receives 83,750 bales and Manchester 62,722 bales, which, compared with last year at this time, shows an increase of 9,847 bales to Liverpool and 14,454 bales to Manchester. The shipments to the United States are 13,414, against 19,752 bales, and to the Continent, India, and Japan altogether 90,785 bales, or an increase of 7,465 bales. The total exports to all parts are 250,571 bales, which compares with 225,243 bales at the corresponding time last season.

An interesting point is raised by "Commercial Intelligence," which has received a list of buyers of various classes of goods from a correspondent in Buenos Ayres; and the publication of this list, as "Commercial Intelligence" says, would be interesting matter, but the list is, nevertheless, suppressed or kept in reserve. The point is that it would be copied not only here but abroad, and so subscribers would not have any advantage over their competitors. We are not sure how far the offer to supply any bona-fide reader with the information might give an opportunity to any interested outsider, but possibly the dangers of diffusing information of this kind may be exaggerated. The firm that could find much valuable information in a list of importers must be in a very early stage of relations with the market, and we are frequently told by our Consuls and others that mere circularising has very little effect. Yet it is true enough that "the business man who wishes to reach foreign and colonial markets can take it as certain that the number of people abroad that would be any good to him is small, and it is a prime condition of successful trade that the exporter should know who are these fit but few.

The duty of the manager of a branch bank, according to one Canadian general manager, is to ensure that no man walks the street with a spare ten-dollar note in his possession. With some such object in view the Crown Bank of Canada issues a pocket savings-box to its customers. The novelty is in pocket-book form, bound in leather and edged and lettered in gilt in close imitation of a real book. A slot admits the money into an interior which can only be opened at the Crown Bank. The home savings-boxes used by deposit banks in Manchester and in America, no doubt, furnished the idea of this device. It does not appear that the disturbing revelations concerning the management of the Ontario Bank has unnerved the public, although both they and the Canadian Bankers' Association are concerned to see some better system of safeguards in vogue. As it might seem to imply some State guarantee of soundness, leading bankers are opposed to a Government audit. What all recognise as necessary is that the doings of not even the most highly placed official shall escape scrutiny.

DEATH OF RAJA ASHUTOSH NATH ROY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 18.

The death occurred at Cassimbazaar, on Monday night, of Raja Ashutosh Nath Roy. The deceased had been unwell for some time and was under the treatment of Colonels Lukis and Harris, I. M. S., and Civil Surgeon.

The Raja was only 31 years of age. His estate will devolve on the Court of Wards.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

AT HOME GOWNS.

THE Ritz has always been a favourite meeting-place for the Parisiennes at the afternoon tea hour, writes a lady correspondent in Paris. The loveliest of lovely dress and furs are to be seen there, and as everyone seems to know everyone else it is like a big afternoon "At Home." The other afternoon I saw some very good velvet gowns here; one which specially pleased me was in black, with a perfectly plain skirt—a novelty just now—and worn with a short saccoatee of chinchilla. This marriage of chinchilla and black velvet is in great favour with some of our ultra-chic Parisiennes, and when the coatee is lined with ivory Liberty satin the whole effect is eminently desirable.

The particular coatee I am at the moment describing was quite short, reaching only a couple of inches below the hips. It had no revers or collar, but boasted several handsome braid ornaments on either side of the loose fronts. The sleeves just cleared the elbows, and were pagoda in shape. They had a mass of pleated muslin and guipure frills on the inner side and on the outer braid ornaments to match those on the front.

This really charming coatee was worn over a blouse of ecru guipure, inset with Valenciennes, and there were black velvet shoulders attached to the high satin waistband. The hat worn with this dress was quite unique: of emerald green silk beaver, it was cloche in shape and had a full crown of emerald green suede embroidered in silver; round this crown there was a band of emerald green satin, and at the left side, towards the back, a group of lovely feathers in delicate shades of pale grey, nutbrown, and black—a curious harmony of colour, but entirely successful.

PRETTY NEW BLOUSES.

Blouses are appearing in a wonderful and attractive variety of forms, usually in the pretty bolero effects which are so much in vogue. Some of these are very intricate, being arranged in plastron and panel effects in velvet and cloth over a flimsy material, which acts as a pretty contrast.

Some of the smartest blouses, and at the same time the costliest, are carried out in Irish lace trimmed with ermine, which makes a very attractive combination.

Crepe de chine, satin, and semi-soft silks are the favourite materials this season, and bias folds are largely used for trimming purposes. Loose box pleats stitched part of the way down are another trimming, and a feature of these pleats is that they are stitched on each side, beginning at the top nearly half an inch from the edge, and having the stitching run out to the edge in a point.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, DECEMBER 15.

THE NIZAM.

IT is said that His Highness has signified his intention of going on a motoring excursion into the interior of the Bidar and Aurangabad Districts shortly. This has put the road contractors and the staff of the Public Works Department generally on their "metal" and the roads are being attended to carefully. As it is uncertain, however, in which direction His Highness may be disposed to travel next, the staff of the other Districts are on the *qui vive*. Whatever the rumour may be worth, it means a good deal to the ryots, as there is a prospect of their having good roads in future; and whatever money it was supposed had been spent upon the roads up to now will have to be effectively laid out in future. These surprise visits will have an excellent result upon the working of the other Departments also, which cannot fail to be of immense benefit both to the State and to the public, especially as they will not be attended with the paraphernalia of elaborate preparations and reckless waste of public money. By the way, the number of motors in the station is increasing day by day, and everyone who can afford it has either got a motor already or is arranging to get one shortly. The new batch of Napier motor-cars which His Highness has recently purchased from Messrs. Marcks and Co. are the cynosure of all eyes in the station, while to motorists, they are quite the desire of their hearts. They are really majestic looking cars.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

Princess Sophia Dhuleep Sing and Lady Alice Chetwood have been for a few days sight-seeing. The former resided at the Parade Hotel, Secunderabad, and the latter at Brind's Hotel, Chudderghat.

THE ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The working and establishment in this office have been considerably changed since the beginning of this Fasli year, Mr. Casson Walker having succeeded in placing it on the lines of similar offices in British India. Several new branches have been recently added and there has been a thorough overhauling of the whole management. Instead of four Assistants, there are now seven Assistants besides the Chief Auditor, who may be styled a Travelling Assistant. There is also a corresponding increase in the number of Superintendents, and about sixty hands have been added to the clerical staff. Almost all the old hands have been retired under the new 55-years' rule and the office hands look more energetic and handy under the management of Mr. Hyderi, who has proved himself to be an earnest and indefatigable servant of the Government. The office is still located in the Salar Jung Palace and to accommodate the increased establishment the whole of the north wing of the building has been taken up.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

It is reported that Moulvie Khaja Hussain Saheb, Vakil, who was nominated by the Government to be an Additional Member of the Hyderabad Legislative Council, has declined the honour on the ground of ill-health and want of time.

"JOKAMI" DEBTS.

A debt becomes *jokami* when the Government becomes responsible for its payment. This system was very much in vogue in old days, even in the case of the transactions of private individuals, but the practice has of late been discouraged or completely stopped so far as the officials of Government and private individuals are concerned. And now Mr. Casson Walker has gone a step further and has ordered that in future no Government official will be allowed to borrow money from a Sowcar on the understanding that any portion of his salary will be paid to the sowcar direct from the Accountant General's office until the liquidation of the debt, without the sanction of the Assistant Minister of Finance. It has hitherto been the practice that when a public officer desired to borrow money from a sowcar he made a requisition to the head of the office or the Accountant-General to countersign the document itself or to issue a separate order in the name of the sowcar, as the case might be, undertaking to deduct the agreed portion of the borrower's salary and authorizing the said sowcar to draw it himself every month from the borrower's office. It is but natural that this should have caused complications at times, as in the case of the borrower dying or changing his mind. It is a different matter for an officer to draw a cheque on the Accountant-General in favour of a sowcar or any one else for the payment of the whole or a portion of his salary after it had fallen due; but for the head of a Department or the Accountant-General to countersign a document or issue an order undertaking to pay prospective accruals, is quite another affair. The object of the present order is to put a stop to the practice.

SECUNDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, DECEMBER 17.

THERE was a most successful revival of an ancient amusement in the shape of a "Booth Tea" on the 15th instant. Every one enjoyed it and it was voted a great success. I heard that the prize was awarded to Mrs. Durnsford, who had a very neat drawing of a guardsman with his arm round the lady of his choice: the booth represented was "a guarded flame" and was unanimously voted quite the best. The second prize fell to Mrs. Sturge, who had a hidden representation of the "Ingoldsby Legends." The "In" was painted on a gold background and the "legends" were carried out by leg ends in the shape of a pair of feet. The 3rd prize fell to "Nickolas Nickleby," Mrs. Johnston wearing a Nickel S. and a Nickel B. which was quite good.

Amongst the men, the Reverend Mr. Atkins carried off the first prize with a humorous "Diary of a Bad Boy." Some of the competitors had so deeply hidden the wit of their ideas as to be unintelligible to others.

In the evening, the Bolarum Moss were At Home "A *cafe chantant*, the piece of the evening, was the perfect rendering of Liszt's "Hungarian Rhapsody" by the Contingent String Band. It was lovely, and when one realized that the piece was so well rendered by the natives of India, it was astonishing, except that one traced the masterly guiding hand of Herr Schmidt. The two Violin Soles played by Mrs. Ward were a great treat. We are always pleased to hear this gifted lady; her playing is always appreciated. Her delicacy of touch and innate gracefulness make it a pleasure to listen to her. The Cello Solo rendered by Miss Bayley needed more depth. In all, the concert was most successful, and we were very grateful to the Hyderabad Contingent for giving us such a pleasurable and musical treat.

BY THE WAY.

YORKSHIRE WINS.

There are half-a-dozen inns "well up in the air," as country people say, in England, Tan Hill Inn is 1,727ft above sea level. The Cat and Fiddle near Buxton comes next, 1,690ft. up; and its comparatively near neighbour the Travellers' Rest at Flash, on the Leek and Buxton road, is third, 1,555st. The next three inns of the series are further afield. There is the Isle of Skye Inn near Holmfirth, 1,500ft. above sea level; the Travellers' Rest at the top of Kirkstone Pass, between Windermere and Patterdale, 1,476ft; and the Newby Head between Black Haves and Ingleton, 1,423ft. South country people are sometimes advised that the Duchy Hotel on Dartmoor is "one of the highest in the country," but that house of refreshment is only 1,459ft. "up" These high placed inns are not the most remote from customers even in the winter time. The Cat and Fiddle, for example, gets customers on the bleakest days in mid winter. Very different is the experience of the Barrel Inn on the ridge between Eyam and Hathersage. Those are some weeks in the winter month in which [one has it on the testimony of a former holder of the licence] not a shilling worth of beer is sold. But that is partly because the current of traffic ss modern times has been diverted from the old Sir William Road, on the hilltop, to the valleys. These figures take no account of Wales: the hotel at the top of Snowdon is, of course, the highest in the Britith Islands.

CHARCOAL BURNING.

The charcoal-burner and his lonely hut in the depths of the forest used to be one of the best "properties" of a school of romance which has now quite passed away. But the ancient industry still surves in the woods of Lancashire and a description in the "Countygman" this week shows that it is carried on in the primitive way. The charcoal-burners are at work at the pits in the woods some four months in the year—from August to November. A charcoal pit is in reality a great heap of wood cut to a convenient size, piled in the form of a pyramid with air spaces, though there is no free access of air. Over this wood is a layer of coars egrass, and finally an outer layer of fiuely sifted earth. The pit is fired from the top by means of a ladder, and the apex coverd in with sods of turf. Dense whitish smoke pours from it and it soon becomes quite red hot. The pit is allowed to burn for some twenty-four hours, and is then "slacked"—that is, all air is excluded, the fire dies out, and in twenty-fours hours more the charcoal is cold and the pit is raked out, the charcoal packed into sacks, and the men carry it on their backs through the wood to the carts.

LITERARY PARALLELS.

Touching the parallels between characters and situations in the works of Scott and Dickens, and the suggestion in relation to "Bill Sumps, his mark," a correspondent mentions the resemblance between the "Pickwick" incident and the story of "Ancient Stone and Inscription Recovered," published in the "Town and Country Magazine, and reproduced in the "Annual Register" for 1771. The story tells how a few years previously, "at L—n. a village in Northumberland, a stone with an antique inscription was dug up on the desolate part of a heath," and how the inscription formed the subject of much learned discussion among the members of an antiquarian society. Finally they were disposed to accept the recondite solution offered by a non-member, who associated the mysterious stone with an ancient temple, whereupon he was unanimously elected member of the society, it being thought "that, from such amazing abilities and so striking a mark of his genius, he would one day or other do honour to the chair."

STILL THE WONDER GREW.

But "when the affair became public" the antiquaries who had indulged in so much sagacious conjecture were made a laughing-stock by "an old, grey-bearded schoolmaster of the village, whose memory informed him that the inscription was neither more nor less than Keep on this side'—an instance of the benevolence of some good-hearted cottager to warn the traveller of his danger and to prevent him from riding into the quagmire, all the jostling of the letters being to the uncouth surface of the stone, and all the inelegance of the sculpture to the eccentricity of the untutored hand which had engraved it." An illustration of the "ancient stone" accompanies the story, from which it will be be seen that the "Bill Stumps" legend is a remarkable parallel.

A COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIP.

It was Brough Horse Fair a few weeks ago, and one of the newspaper paragraphs about it is cautiously mentioned that the fair is held in the neighbourhood of the highest licensed house in England. This is becoming an annual reminder; and its immediate effect is to throw Derbyshire and Staffordshire people into a fluster. "What about the Cat and Fiddle?" they ask triumphantly, and sometimes they produce guide-books and other compilations of curious facts to support them in their contention that the Cat and Fiddle is higher above sea level than any other inn. But they are wrong. Four years ago the Cat and Fiddle had that rather useless distinction, but the licence of the Tan Hill Inn, on the summit of Stainmoor, in Yorkshire, had then been allowed to lapse. A year or two ago the licence was reved, and Brough Horse Fair is the one event of the year that does something to justify the presence of a licensed house in a bleak and little-frequented country.

MRS. SWINEY AND THE APE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "PUBLIC OPINION,"

["Men in their frontal lobes approach the apes more nealy than women, Man's skull approaches the sawager simian and senile type."—MRS. SWINEY.]

SIR,—

O shades of Aristotle, Alexander, Walter Scott,
Pentius Pilate, Zoroaster, Buddha, Moses, and the lot,
Herbert Spencer, Robert Browning, and old Dictionary "Sam,"
William Shakespeare and Matthew Arnold, Proof, Blackie, and Charles Lamb,
Isaac Newton, William Gladstone, Henry Irving, and Voltaire,
James Watt and William Harvey, Henry George and Dumas Pere,
Percy Shelley, Victor Hugo, Garibaldi, Buonaparte,
Thomas Huxley and Charles Darwin, Chinese Gordon and Bret Harte,
Adam Smith and Dan O'Connell, David Hume and Thomas Paine,
Robert Burns and Henry Raeburn, Claverhouse and Bain,
It is said by Mrs. Swiney, while the public widely gapes,
That your brains were close related to the structure of the ape's.
O all ye mighty moderns from Meredith to "Q,"
Bernard Shaw and Gilbert Chesterton, Iraise, Zangwill the Jew,
Thomas Hardy, Arthur Balfour, Rudyard Kipling, Beerbohm Tree,
Mr. gwinburne, J. M. Barrie, Maurice Hewelltt, Sidney Lee.
K. of K. and Charlie Beresford, Wilhhelm II. and Dr. Grase,
Harry Vardon, Winstons Churchill, Eugen Sandow, Mr. Sayce,
Stodart Walker .Mr. "Arch. G," and the Editor "P. O.,"
Richard Haldane, T. M. Healy, C.-R., and Tariff Joe,
Mr. Hooper Dr. Clifford, Harry Lauder, and the Tsar,
Mrs. Swiney says implicitly, "You dunno where you are."
Go publish it in Askalon, and print it on the tapes,
You are brothers to the savages and cousins to the apes,

POETASTER.

OMAR ON THE EDUCATON BILL.

Awake? for Birrell in the House of Night
Has flung the Bill that puts the Lords to flight:
And lo? the Commons' common-sense has caught
The Bishops' Palace in a noose of light.

In Gilded Chamber eagerly frequent
Prelate and Peer, and make great argument
About the battered Bill, which nevermore
Will come out quite the same as in it went.

They are no other than a moving row
Of lordly Shadow-shapes, who cry "What ho!
Down with the Bill! Though there be sittings held
Till midnight, we'll be masters of the show."

With helpless Clauses of the Bill each plays,
Prelate and Peer—each talks for Nights [and Days]
Hither and thither moves, amends, and slays,
And clause by clause back in Reaction lays.

The Bill great question makes of Ayes and Noes,
But here or there as strikes a Bishop goes,
And Birrell, taking survey of the field,
He knows about it all—he knows—he knows!

No use for such a Measure" (so 'tis writ):
Lay on: not all their Piety nor Wit
Shall lead him now to cancel half a Line,
Nor all the Peers amend a word of it.

G. F. R. A.

FLORILINE:—Fot the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whitness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers, Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

A WORD TO THE INDIAN FARMER.

(Concluded from Friday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

Large bones decompose slowly, the more so, as they outer surface is protected from heat and moisture by an enamelled coating. If the bones are broken up by the aid of machinery into very fine pieces, the softer portions are exposed on every side to the action of heat and moisture and they are thus, in a climate like India, rapidly disolved into their component parts nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and lime. The plants took these from the earth, the animals consumed them and thus helped the formation of their bone substance and in dying gave back to the earth that which they took away through the plants.

If it be necessary to place the phosphoric acid more readily at the disposal of the plants, the bone meal is mixed with bone char, and sulphuric acid is poured upon the heap which immediately becomes very hot, bubbles up, and after being carefully turned over and over, settles down into a dryheap called superphosphate, which readily gives away its phosphoric acid when dissolved in water. There are many other sources of phosphoric acid now known to science such as the excreta of birds that live mostly on fish and swarm on certain islands, and the petrified remains of animals found in pits and mines etc.

With the rise of the steel industry yet another excellent manure was added to these. It was found that phosphoric acid was harmful in steel and to drive it out of the iron a lot of lime was placed below the furnaces. The chemical affinity between the two caused the phosphoric acid from the iron to combine with the lime, forming phosphate of lime. The steel became better and some apparently useless lumps, hard as stone, were left as slag. It was ascertained later on that if this were finely powdered it made a good manure, and basic slag is extensively used nowaday for its available phosphoric acid.

In a moist warm soil bone is preferable to any other manure that supplies phosphoric acid because it places nitrogen also at the disposal of plants. There are a great many oil cakes in this country which may be reckoned as fairly concentrated nitrogenous fertilizers, such as ground-nut cake, gingelly, castor, cotton seed cake, etc. Some are thought more of because of the fairly heavy amount of nitrogen they contain, others on account of the more balanced completeness, for certain crops, of the principal plant-foods they contain.

Among the most concentrated nitrogenous fertilizers are pure nitrate of potash, which contains both nitrogen and potash, nitrate of soda or Chili saltpetre and sulphate of ammonia. These decompose rapidly and place the nitrogen very early at the disposal of the crop, but unless the harvest is reaped within a very short time of sowing, the danger is that a great deal of the valuable nitrogen will be washed into the drain and lost to the plant and, of course, to the farmer. One kind of manure contains a particularly large supply of one kind of plant-food, another has principally another kind of plant-food which it can supply. One manure may give large harvests on one field or with one crop to which it supplies just the kind of plant-food that is missing or most required, while it will fail to produce an equally good crop on another field however much of it may be applied. For this and other reasons the one-sided or special fertilizers are not used much in countries in which agricultural chemists have not been at work. As a rule only such manures find favour there which supply all the plant-foods wanting. We may therefore call these manures complete manures to distinguish them from the one-sided or special fertilizers, which supply principally one or, at most, two kinds of plant-food. These complete fertilizers we find in excreta from domestic animals. They have obtained the principal plant-food ingredients and they appear in what has been voided. But the plant-foods are present in very small quantities, and as crops vary in the amounts of different manurial ingredients taken from the soil, it is often advisable, sometimes necessary, to add to this natural manure varying quantities of artificial fertilizers, and where the natural manure is deficient, to supply its place wholly by artificial fertilizers. For this small quantity of special fertilizers supplies what happens to be deficient in the general fertilizer and, in having a comparatively large percentage of this one constituent, is equivalent to a large quantity of the general fertilizer with which it is mixed. Thus one pound of bone meal containing 20 per cent of phosphoric acid may be 50 times as valuable as a cattle manure containing 0·4 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and one pound of muriate of potash containing 5·7 per cent. may be equal to 285 lbs. of manure containing in addition to 0·2 per cent. of potash, 0·4 per cent of phosporic acid and 0·5 per cent. of nitrogen. If, however, the soil were equally deficienct in both these constituents and nitrogen as well, no amount of ashes or bone meal would do much good by themselves. It would require ashes and bone meal, perhaps *Poonac* as well. In that case about one pound of bone meal, two pounds of ashes (at 5 per cent. potash) and four pounds of poonac, would contain the plant-food found in 50lb of cattle manure having the composition given above. Therefore, even if all the constituents of plant-food supplied by cattle manure are deficient in the soil, we may still replace or augment cattle manures if we desire to do so. There are, of course, other special manure to replace these, such as saltpetre for potash and partly for nitrogen, fish for nitrogen and phosphoric acid poonacs, bonemeal, dried blood meal, and the various potash salts, nitrate of soda etc. The following table shows in a comparative statement the proportion of plant-foods contained in various, fertilizers.

	Potash (K_2O). Per Cent.	Total Phos Acid (P_2O_3). Per Cent.	Nitrogen. Per Cent.
Muriate of Potash	50		
Sulphate of Potash (high grade)	50 to 55		
Sulphate of Potash and Magnesia	27 to 30		
Kainit	12.4		
Sylvinit	16 to 20		
Wood Ashes (unleached)	[illegible] to 8	1 to 2	
Wood Ashes (leached)	1 to 2	1 to 1½	
Tobacco Stems	5 to 8		2 to 3
S C Phos Rock		26 to 27	
S C Acid Phosphate		13 to 16	
Fla Land Rock		33 to 35	
Fla Pebble Phosphorate		26 to 32	
Acidulated Fla Phosphate		16 to 19	
Boneblack (spent)		32 to 35	
Boneblack (dissolved)		17 to 19	
Bonemeal		20 to 25	2½ to 4½
Bone (dissolved)		15 to 17	2 to 3
Belgian Phosphate		7 to 9	
Belgian Phosphate		20 to 22	
Thomas Slag		17 to 20	
Nitrate of Soda			15 to 16
Sulphate of Ammonia			19 to 22
Dried Blood (high grade)			12 to 14½
Dried Blood (low grade		3 to 5	10 to 11
Concentrated Tankage		1 to 2	11 to 12½
Tankage		11 to 14	5 to 6
Tankage		6½ to 10½	7½ to 9
Dried Fish Scrap		6 to 8	9½ to 11
Cotton Seed Meal	1½	2	6½ to 7½
Castor Pomace	1	2	5 to 6

Nitrogen and phosphates, and, to a less extent potash, vary in effectiveness, and therefore, in value according to their source or origin. Nitrogen is never so effective as when in the form of nitrate of soda. It is not quite so active, and for some purposes not so valuable, when in the form of sulphate of ammonia, though under certain circumstances this somewhat slower action may be regarded as an advantage. Nitrogen in what is called the organic form is in its least active condition, though here again the rapidity and effectiveness of action vary greatly. Nitrogen is in the organic form in blood meal, fish meal, bones, shoddy etc., and yet as a source of plant food, blood meal is more active than these other substances. It is claimed as an advantage for slow-acting manures that they last longer, which is true; but one applies manures not *to last, but to act.* It is only where it is convenient to apply manure at somewhat long intervals, as in the treatment of orchards, that the more inert manures are worthy of much consideration.

It must be remembered that in applying various manures to the soil and in mixing the same before application, certain chemical changes take place. Some of these may result in the loss of a valuable ingredient or a soluble manure may become very difficult to dissolve. Thus lime manures should not be mixed with farm-yard manure, guano, sulphate of ammonia or other nitrogenous fertilizers. Again mechanical changes may occur. Kainit and potash salts mixed with some artificial fertilizers, if not at once spread over the land, will produce a hard, solid mass, difficult to break up and dissolve, and lime added to superphosphate renders it far less soluble.

When we see the wonderful effects of intensive farming in Europe we are astounded at the little done in this country to improve the crops. Yet an expert writing on the subject said:—"The average cereal crop yield all over India has been estimated at about 11 bushels per acre as against 30 bushels per acre—all cereals included—in England and that millions of acres in India average four bushels or less while "even the addition of one bushel per acre would pay the whole revenue and would feed the increment of population for a whole decade."

The great Liebig once wrote:—"I shall be happy if I succeed in attracting the attention of men of science to a subject which so well merits to engage their talents and energies. Perfect agriculture is the true foundation of trade and industry—it is the foundation of the riches of States."

This is true Swadeshi. Germany knows the meaning of Swadeshi and her scientists came to her aid in the right manner. In 1876 the beet production was 360,000 tons: in 1896, it had risen to 1,620,000. The average product in 1876 was less than 2,000lbs. of sugar for every 10 tons in 1896, the production was 3,000lbs. Similarly in the matter of manuring cereals Germany has led the way and has been followed by other countries. Is it not time that India endeavoured to produce that one extra bushel capable of paying the country's extra taxes and providing for the enhanced population in the next decade. What dreams of wealth would be before young India if only the 30 bushels of cereals could be obtained here. If the people cannot find "muck, muck, and plenty of it" they can always supply its place by fertilizers, fertilizers—and plenty of them.

COTTON MILLS' ASSOCIATION.

United Provinces' Representative Meeting.

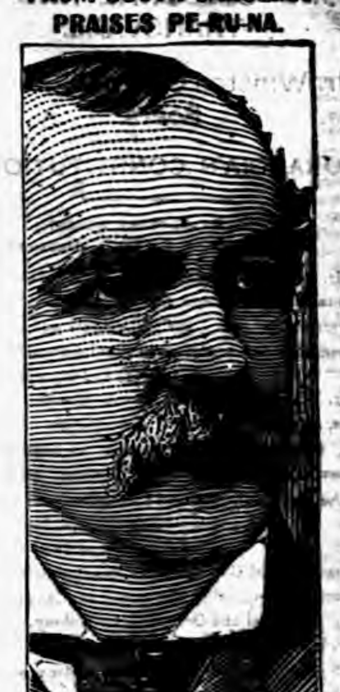
(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 18.

At a meeting of the representatives of the Elgin Muir, Victoria, and Cawnpore Cotton Mills held at Cawnpore on Saturday, it was resolved to form a Cotton Mills Association for the United Provinces and an Assistant Secretary was appointed.

There can be no doubt about the usefulness of such an Association, and it is hoped that the mills in other towns in the United Provinces will join the Association that has been formed to further the interest of all.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA PRAISES PE-RU-NA.



Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Dyspepsia Is Often Caused By Catarrh of the Stomach—Peruna Relieves Catarrh of the Stomach and Is Therefore a Remedy For Dyspepsia.

Hon. M. C. Butler, Ex-U. S. Senator from South Carolina for two terms, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes to the Peruna Medicine Co., as follows:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine, besides a good tonic."

CATARRH of the stomach is the correct name for most cases of dyspepsia. In order to cure catarrh of the stomach the catarrh must be eradicated.

Only an internal catarrh remedy, such as Peruna, is available.

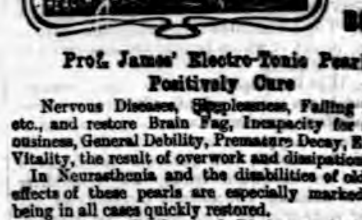
Peruna exactly meets the indications.

For special directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay:

Kemp & Co., Bombay, India.



SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid any person sending four annas postage stamps.

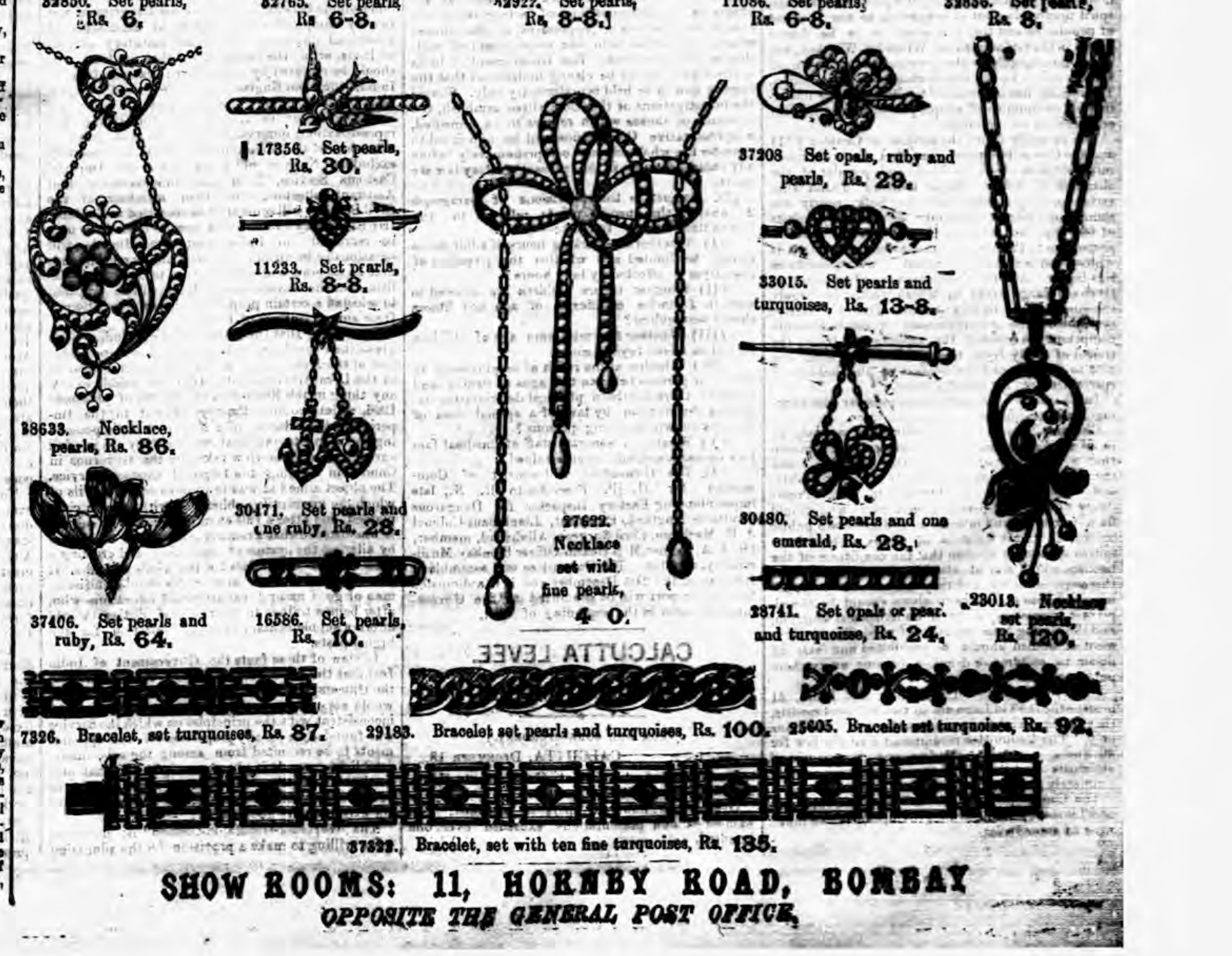
Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.
No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents:—TREACHER & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS GOLD JEWELLERY.



SHOW ROOMS: 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

In the current number of the *Atlantic Monthly* there are published some very readable extracts from a series of sixty-six autograph letters and MSS. of David Garrick, which were collected by one William Wright, "a racing man," and afterwards passed into the hands of a well-known collector, Mr. J. H. Leigh, by whose permission these extracts are now printed. This first instalment covers nearly forty years of Garrick's career, and introduces us to the great actor in his domestic life with very friendly and pleasant results, for Garrick had the art of letter writing in considerable degree. One thing that may be noticed in these letters is that Garrick was by no means superior to the pleasures of the table—which Johnson, who had something of the same taste himself, classed among the things that make death terrible. Here is an amusing account of a bad dinner, which rises in judgment on its purveyor accross the centuries:—" My Lord Radnor plagu'd our hearts to dine with him, we at last agreed (for we hate to dine from home) & he had invited the Parson's Wife to meet Mrs. Garrick—but such a Dinner so dresss'd & so serv'd up in unscour'd Pewter, we never Saw; the Wine was worse, but made somewhat better by the dead flies, in Short, we were soon both sick & unsatify'd; & we rattled the one horse chair home as fast as we could, where we recruited our Spirits again, with a clean Cloth, two roasted Pigeons, and the best currant Pye in ye Kingdom, the county of York excepted. However My Lord was Extreamly civil, & mighty obliging in *his* way." As a pendant to it, we may select a sketch of the Garrick breakfast table, which was upset for once by the unexpected arrival of two letters at once from Lady Burlington, the patroness or adopted mother of Garrick's wife, Violette the dancer. Garrick thus describes the scene:—" Your Lady, knows by this, that we have received your two last Letters from Londesburgh; they came to us thisMorng. at Breakfast. I could heartily wish you had seen the Sudden Change of our Faces, & of the whole Œconomy of ye Tea Table —What we *think* was then to be *seen*, which surpasses Every thing we can *Say*! till we had read our Letters & Each had read the Other's, more than once, the Breakfast was at a Stand! Mr. Maud's best Green cool'd in ye Cups, the Two Slices of Bread & Butter (round the Loaf, and proportionably thick) which are cut & Eaten by Madam Garrick Every Morning, lay neglected & forgot! Mr. George who had been out shooting & ready to Eat his Fingers, sat with his Mouth open; till finding no probability of our returning soon to what he lik'd better, feloniously purloined one of the Lady's Slices, which occasion'd such a Battle, that had not 1 interpos'd poor George's head & the China had Suffer'd—however, as we have very little Malice among us, Matters are reconcil'd, & ye family is at peace." A letter to the French actor Preville, which begins "Cher compagnon en ivresse," must not be construed as any reflection upon Garrick's ebriety. It refers to the memorable occasion when Garrick and Preville, with the constant liking of their profession for practical jokes, agreed to amuse the people of Passy by pretending to be drunk. Garrick's care for detail is illustrated by the criticism which he afterwards passed on the performance of his companion, who asked anxiously how he had acquitted himself. "Well—very well," said Garrick; "but you were not drunk in your legs." There is a genial letter accepting an invitation of his friend John Headley—a son of the famous Bishop,—in which "the little-ingenious Garricks with the ingenious little Hogarth," promise to "get upon a Horse-block, mount a pair of Quadruped, (or One if it carries double), & hie away to the Rev'd Rigdum Funnidos at ye aforesaid Old Alrasford, there to be as Merry facetious Mad & Nonsensical, as Liberty, Property & Old October can make 'Em! huzza!" Garrick is shown in a more serious vein in many of these interesting letters. Many modern executors of literary men might profitably lay to heart his remarks about the proposed publication of the "remains" of Benjamin Hoadley:—"I would not for all our Sakes & for his Memory, that any thing unworthy of him should be expos'd, let who will be ye gainer; Madam Charles Street would be Madam damnable of thrift-street if she, without a proper feeling of his Worth, would barter his fame for a few Counters, *for so much trash as may be grasped thus!* I cannot bear the thought of it." As a last extract, which throws an unflattering light on the safety of the roads in the eighteenth century, here is a letter from Mrs. Clive—"Clivy Pivy," as Garrick loved to call her:—"have you not heard of the adventures of your poor pivy I have been robd and murder'd Coming from kingston Jemey and I in a post Shey was stop't at half past Nine Just by Tedington Church; I only lost a little Silver and My senses, for one of them Came into the Carrige with a great horse pistol to Search me for my Watch but I had it not with me; but your Jemey Lost his; he was ten times More frightened then I was but he denies it, says it was only for Me; however, after we came home and had frighted Mrs. Mestiveier we sat down to Supper and I dont know that I ever Laught More in My Life."

The interesting Caxton fragment which was sold yesterday at a London auction-room illustrates the possibilities of remarkable literary discoveries in unsuspected places, like that Isham stable-loft which lately gave up so many treasures to the bibliographer. This new Caxton specimen of the first English press consisted of three of Caxton's books in a single binding —the "Royal Book," the "Book of Good Manners," and the "Doctrinal of Sapience." Unfortunately they were all more or less imperfect owing to the heartless conduct of earlier owners, who had cut off the margins for a scribbling paper and torn out many leaves for pipe-lights or similar purposes. Still, enough was left, in view of the increasing rarity of Caxtons in the open market, to promote competition for this interesting relic in a conteporary binding. There are still many unsearched hoards of old books—this came from a private library at Whitley Beaumont, in Yorkshire, —and there is no reason to doubt that many still unknown treasures may be brought to light, though it seems hopeless to institute that systematic search of these dusty repositories which is advocated by Mr. Slater.

Two interesting collections of letters are promised to readers of French. One consists of the correspondence which passed during ten years between Gambetta and Madame Leonie Leon, the lady who was to him very much what—*exceptis excipiendis*—Mrs. Taylor was to John Stuart Mill. Madame Leon is just dead, and M. Joseph Reinach reveals the interesting fact that Gambetta was to have married her shortly if the mysterious pistol shot at Ville d'Avray had not intervened. He adds that the bulky correspondence between the two, which contains the political history of the Third Republic in its first decade, will probably be given to the world. Many English readers have formed their chief impression of Gambetta from the lifelike but unflattering portrait which Daudet drew of him in "Numa Roumestan"—an impression which they find it hard to reconcile with the testimony of the great statue in the Place du Carrousel,—and it will be as well if this new publication gives them an opportunity to revise their opinion of the politician who was one of the earliest advocates of a thorough understanding between France and England as the corner stone of French international policy. A more purely literary interest attaches to the announcement of a new collection of the letters of Charles Baudelaire, written between 1841 and 1866. Baudelaire whom some critics call an immortal poet and others a strange fungus-like excrescence of French literature—was, at any rate, a very remarkable personality, and these new letters will be welcomed as throwing light both on his own character and on modern literary France at an interesting period.

The doctors, who are the victims of Mr. Bernard Shaw's satire, are amply avenged. The dramatic cretic of the *Times* pronounces that in this new play Mr. Shaw has reverted to the method of Shakespeare—that, in fact, he is applying Shakespearean treatment to a Moliereau theme! After this unkind criticism, however, of the most modern of the moderns. Mr. Walkley concludes with a fine apostrophe. "A thoroughly Shavian play, this stimulating and diverting for the most part, occasionally distressing, now and then bewildering. O Philosopher! O Humorists! you say with gratitude. And then you whisper, with a half-sigh, O Pierrot! O Faun!"

In the correspondence of the late Lord Lytton there is a small point of some personal interest to which I have not seen any reference made. When "Owen Meredith" was about to publish his volume "Chronicles and Characters" he wrote to his father, then Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton (April 1866): "Should you have no objection, I wish to publish this book in my own name. First, because it is the first book which I have felt satisfied. . . . Secondly, there is a real Mr. Meredith, an author in prose and verse, also a client of Chapman, who is very much annoyed by the pseudonym I have taken, and anxious for me to drop it." Mr. George Meredith had before that date published his first volume of "Poems," which included "Love in the Valley" in its original from; "The Shaving of Shagpat," "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," "Evan Harrington," "Modern Love," "Emilia in England," and "Rhoda Fleming." Yet Bulwer Lytton seems never to have heard his name. Mr. Robert Lytton's friend Mr. John Morley could have told Bulwer Lytton something to his advantage about this other "client of Chapman," this "real Mr. Meredith." I suppose Mr. Meredith hardly suspected then that this choice of pseudonym by Bulwer Lytton's son might one day set a most ridiculous rumour afloat of an alleged relationship.

Lord Rosebery has been giving characteristic advice to the Scottish Historical Society. Whatever they published in the way of serious documents they must never lose sight, he said, of the human note. For this reason be deprecated any abrupt abandonment of the publication of records of the Jacobites in the eighteenth century. A distinguished historian had said to him the other day in London: "Don't you think we have done enough for the Jacobites of the eighteenth century?" To which he had replied that perhaps to the eye of reason they had, but to the eye of sympathy he didn't think they could ever do enough, because he believed there was a strong underlying sympathy and interest in the Jacobites of the eighteenth century to be found somewhere in the nature of every Scotsman and Scotswoman.

FACE COVERED WITH SCURVY

Little Boy so Terrified By It that He Could Not Sit Still—Miserable to Watch Him—Suffered Nine Months—Now Rid of Disease.

WHOLE FAMILY PRAISES CUTICURA

"I am quite willing to state how grateful we are for the great benefit received from the Cuticura Remedies. Each of us, five in family, have used either one or the other of the Cuticura Remedies and have found them equal to what they are claimed to do. In fact, it is marvelous to see the change in so short a time. Our son, ten years old, had patches of scurvy on the face and lower limbs, and was so terrified by it that he could not sit still, and it was miserable to watch him. He had it nine months and now is quite rid of it, by taking several doses of Cuticura Pills, constant use of Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment for about six weeks, using about one half box Cuticura Ointment and one half vial Cuticura Pills for his cure. We had tried several other remedies before, without much effect. You are quite at liberty to use this if it may benefit any sufferer. Any sufferer wishing to write us personally, we shall be pleased to testify to the quality of the Cuticura Remedies. Mrs. A. Jones, 8 Avenue Road, Dover, Eng., Feb. 12, 1906."

CUTICURA TREATMENT

For Torturing and Disfiguring Humours of the Skin, Scalp and Blood

Consists of warm baths with Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and mild doses of Cuticura Pills to cool and cleanse the blood, and put every function in a state of healthy activity. A single treatment is often sufficient to afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy cure of eczemas, rashes, irritations, and inflammations of the skin and scalp, from infancy to age, when the usual remedies, and even physicians, fail.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "All About the Skin and Scalp."

VARICOCELE

An Absolute, Simple, and Safe Cure—which can be taken by everybody, and which does not interfere with the daily occupation of the sufferer—is offered **Free of Charge** by the Rev. Thomas Stone. Thousands of grateful letters have been received from former sufferers of **Nervous Debility** and all the various complications which arise from a **Debilitated Constitution**, saying how thankful the writers are for the boon of health after suffering the extreme agonies which they had brought upon themselves.



All the diseases and ailments peculiar to men and women are treated by this prescription with certain success. It is a guaranteed cure, which has stood the test of being used in the most severe cases with the most gratifying results, curing sufferers who had searched in vain for years for relief from their miseries. Some of the diseases cured are:—**Lost Manhood, Youthful Imprudence,** Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Weakness, Loss of Energy, Loss of Vital Power, Seminal Weakness, Dimness of Sight, Noises in the Ears, Impotence, Despondency, Melancholy, Evil Forebodings, Wasting Decay, Pains in the Loins, Pimples and Eruptions on the Face and Body, Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Palpitation of the Heart, Frightful Dreams, Emaciation, Fœtid Breath, Brain Fag, Nervousness, Low Spirits, Timidity, **Varicocele,** Spermatorrhœa, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Bladder, Weakness of the Genital Organs, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, &c., &c. Write to-day and receive the same benefits which have been bestowed upon so many thousands of sufferers, and for which they deem me their best friend. So that sufferers may test the excellence of this great medicine, I will send a

Free Sample

of it to all who write to me for one. Do not delay, but write at once, be cured, and change your life to one of enjoyment, brightness, happiness, health and strength. Send stamped addressed envelope to **Rev. Thomas Stone, The Limes, Kemp Town, Brighton, England.** Name this paper.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house ... on the first sign of any irregularity of the System a timely dose ... be administered. Those who use them recommend them ... All Chemists and Stores ... free 3/- from ... MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.

KEATING'S LOZENGES EASILY CURE THE WORST COUGH.

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